The Compiler.

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAHLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

46th Year. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, SEPT. 26, 1864. No. 52.

Terms.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

OFFICE in South Baltimore street, nearly opposite Wamplers' Tinning Establishment —"COMPILER PRINTING OFFICE" on the sign.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. J. Cover,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Fahnestocks' and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 5, 1859.

Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language.—Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.

Gettysburg, March 20.

J. C. Neely,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Particular attention paid to collection of Pensions, Bounty, and Back-pay. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond.

Gettysburg, April 6, 1863. tf

Wm. A. Duncan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in the Northwest corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa. [Oct. 3, 1859. tf

D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street,) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PENSIONS. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American Claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States. ☞Apply to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '53.

Dr. J. W. C. O'Neal's

OFFICE and Dwelling, N. E. corner of Baltimore and High streets, near Presbyterian Church, Gettysburg, Pa.

Nov. 30, 1863. tf

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES: Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stoever.

Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

Adams County

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated March 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.

President—George Swope.

Vice President—S. R. Russell.

Secretary—D. A. Buehler.

Treasurer—David M'Creary.

Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Jacob King, Andrew Heintzelman.

Managers—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, R. M'Curdy, Jacob King, A. Heintzelman, D. McCreary, S. R. Russell, J. R. Hersh, Samuel Durborow, E. G. Fahnestock, Wm. B. Wilson, H. A. Picking, Wm. B. McClellan, John Wolford, R. G. McCreary, John Picking, Abel T. Wright, John Cunningham, Abdiel F. Gitt, James H. Marshall, M. Eichelberger.

☞This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than six years, and in that period has paid all losses and expenses, *without any assessment*, having also a large surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring an Insurance can *apply to any of the above named Managers* for further information.

☞The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2, P. M.

Sept. 27, 1858.

The Great Discovery

OF THE AGE.—Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism can be cured by using H. L. MILLER'S CELEBRATED RHEUMATIC MIXTURE. Many prominent citizens of this, and the adjoining counties, have testified to its great utility. Its success in Rheumatic affections, has been hitherto unparalleled by any specific, introduced to the public. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists and storekeepers. Prepared only by H. L. MILLER, Wholesale and Retail Druggist East Berlin, Adams county, Pa., dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Oils, Varnish, Spirits, Paints, Dye-stuffs, bottled Oils, Essences and Tinctures, Window Glass, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c., &c.

☞A. D. Buehler is the Agent in Gettysburg for "H. L. Miller's Celebrated Rheumatic Mixture." [June 3, 1861. tf

The Grocery Store

ON THE HILL.—The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has taken the old stand "on the Hill," in Baltimore street, Gettysburg, where he intends to keep constantly on hand all kinds of GROCERIES—Sugars, Coffees, Syrups of all kinds, Tobacco, Fish, Salt, &c., Earthenware of all kinds, Fruits, Oils, and in fact everything usually found in a Grocery. Also, FLOUR & FEED of all kinds; all of which he intends to sell low as the lowest. Country produce taken in exchange for goods and the highest price given. He flatters himself that, by strict attention and an honest desire to please, to merit a share of public patronage. TRY HIM. J. M. ROWE.

Feb. 23, 1863. tf

Come to the Fair!

AND DON'T FORGET TO VISIT PLEASANT RIDGE NURSERIES.—Persons wishing to Plant Trees will find the stock in the ground remarkably fine, and offered at reduced prices. The Apple numbers 100 varieties, embracing all the approved sorts.

N. B.—See the index board near Flora Dale Post office. T. E. COOK & SONS,

Sept. 2, 1861. *Proprietors.*

Young Men

AND OLD MEN, do not allow your mothers and your wives to wear out their precious lives over the old Wash-tub longer, but like true men and benefactors, present them with an EXCELSIOR WASHER, and instead of frowns and cross words on wash days, depend upon it, cheerful faces will greet you.

TYSON BROTHERS, Gettysburg, Pa.

Dec. 14, 1863.

Corn Wanted.

CORN IN THE EAR wanted at our Warehouse, for which the highest market price will be paid. McCURDY & DIEHL.

Gettysburg, April 18, 1864.

Queensware.

IF you want anything in the QUEENSWARE line call at A. SCOTT & SON'S, where you will find the best assortment in town.

March 24, 1862.

TRY Dr. R. HORNER'S Tonic and Alterative Powders, for HORSES and CATTLE. Prepared and sold only at his Drug Store.

January 25 1864.

LADIES' Cloth for Cloaking, a new supply just received at FAHNESTOCK BROS'.

EXCELSIOR!
EXCELSIOR!!
EXCELSIOR!!!

The Excelsior Washing Machine is the best in the World. Call and examine it at once.—Office at the Excelsior Sky-light Gallery.

TYSON BROTHERS.

Public Sale.

ON TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1864, the undersigned, Administrators of the estate of Eli Chronister, late of Latimore township, Adams county, deceased, by virtue of an Order of the Orphan's Court of Adams county, will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, about a quarter of a mile from Bragtown, and five miles from Berlin, on the public road leading from Berlin to Dillsburg, the following Real Estate, viz:

No. 1.—A TRACT OF LAND, containing 26 Acres, more or less, having thereon erected a Two-story Weatherboarded HOUSE, Frame Barn, and other out-buildings, adjoining lands of Cornelius Baker, George Euders, and George Detter. There is a neverfailing Spring of Water near the door. Also, an Orchard of choice fruit trees.

No. 2.—A TRACT OF LAND, containing 4 Acres, more or less, adjoining No. 1.

Both the above described tracts are in good farming order and under good fences. This property is conveniently situated as to Schools, Mills, Stores, &c.

☞Any person wishing to view the property will call on the Widow of the deceased, residing on No. 1, or the undersigned, residing in Washington township, York county.

☞Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

DANIEL CHRONISTER,
SAMUEL KING,

Sept. 5, 1864. ts Administrators.

Real Estate

AT PUBLIC SALE.—On SATURDAY, the 1st day of OCTOBER next, in pursuance of authority given in the last will and testament of John Jacob Keefauver, deceased, will be offered at Public Sale, on the premises, the Real Estate of said deceased, consisting of

A FARM, situate in Cumberland and Freedom townships, containing 161 Acres, more or less, of Patented Land, adjoining lands of Capt. Robert McCurdy, John Bigham, George Weikert, and others. The improvements are a Two-story Log HOUSE, Log Barn, with Sheds all around it, Corn Crib, &c.; a neverfailing well of water near the door. There is an Orchard on the place. About 50 acres are well set in timber and about 30 in meadow.

The property will be sold, entire, or in lots to suit bidders.

Persons desirous of viewing the property will call upon Andrew Keefauver, residing on the place, or upon the subscriber, residing in Mountjoy township, near Horner's Mill.

☞Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

JACOB KEEFAUVER,

Aug. 22, 1864. ts Executor.

A Good Farm

AT PUBLIC SALE.—On SATURDAY, the 1st day of OCTOBER next, in pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Adams county, the subscriber, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Hartzel, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, the following desirable Real Estate, viz:

A FARM, situate in Franklin township, Adams county, half a mile from Mummasburg and one mile from the Chambersburg turnpike, adjoining lands of E. W. and H. J. Stahle, James K. Wilson, Christian Shank, and others, containing 154 Acres, more or less, with due proportions of Woodland and Meadow. The improvements are a one story Log HOUSE, Wash House, Log Barn, Wagon Shed, Corn Crib, Hog Pen, and other out-buildings; a well of never-failing water at the door of the dwelling, with a reliable stream through the farm. There is on the premises a young Orchard of Apples and Peaches. The land is in good condition and under good fencing.

The Farm will be offered entire or in lots, to suit purchasers. Persons desiring to view the property are requested to call on Mrs. Hartzel, residing thereon, or on the Administrator, residing in Mummasburg.

☞Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

ABRAHAM HART, JR., Adm'r.

By the Court—J. J. Fink, Clerk.

Sept. 12, 1864. ts*

The New York

WEEKLY HERALD.

THE CHEAPEST PAPER IN THE WORLD.

The extensive and comprehensive facilities in its possession enables the Proprietor of the WEEKLY HERALD to guarantee the latest and most reliable information possibly to be obtained, not only from all parts of the United States, but from all parts of the world.

Its home correspondents, engaged at heavy cost, and connected with each new naval and military expedition of the government, prove that it is determined to leave no spot uncovered by its operations and no event can occur that shall not find immediate report in its columns. It costs the proprietor over one hundred thousand dollars per year to maintain its corps of correspondents in the field.

In its collation of Foreign News the HERALD has for years held a high position, and it will endeavor in the future to maintain the stand it has assumed. It has special correspondents stationed in all of the principal cities of the world.

Its telegraphic arrangements extend to wherever the electric wires are stretched.—When the Atlantic cable is laid, which feat will soon be accomplished, telegrams will be received from Europe and Asia, as well as from the United States. Then our readers will have the events of the week in all parts of the civilized world regularly and clearly laid before them.

The proprietor devotes a portion of the paper to Literature, Fashion, Agriculture, the Mechanic Arts, Sporting Matters, Business, Theatrical and Financial Reports, Cattle Markets, General News, and reports of all events calculated to form an excellent metropolitan newspaper—a weekly photographic view of the events of the world—and all at a very low price.

The WEEKLY HERALD is issued every Saturday morning, and furnished at the following rates:—

One copy	$2
Three copies	5
Five copies	8
Ten copies	15

Any larger number, addressed to names of subscribers, $1 50 each.

An extra copy will be sent to every club of ten.

Twenty copies, to one address, one year, $25, and any larger number at same price.

An extra copy will be sent to clubs of twenty. Advertisements to a limited number will be inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD.

The DAILY HERALD, three cents per copy.—Ten dollars per year for three hundred and sixty-three issues. Five dollars for six mos. Two dollars and fifty cents for three months.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
Editor & Proprietor,
Northwest cor. of Fulton & Nassau sts.,
New York city, N. Y.

There are no traveling agents for the Herald.

Sept. 12, 1864. 3t

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS!—A good assortment of Fall and Winter Goods as cheap as the cheapest A. at SCOTT & SON'S.

POETRY.



McCLELLAN CAMPAIGN SONG.

Hark! hear ye the bugle that rouses the people,
To save this great Nation from ruin and shame?
Whose loud notes are ringing o'er hill and o'er valley,
Proclaiming our faith in McClellan's proud name
Then up with our banner! Our gallant young leader
Is our best and our bravest—his deeds are our fame.

No jokes from his lips when our whole land is sodden
With the blood that has burst from the hearts of our braves;
When the face of our country 'neath the hot breath of battles,
Where our heroes have struggled, has blistered to graves.
Then up with our banner! Emblazon upon it,
"We will give to our country the man that she craves."

He will carry the flag he has led on to battle—
Not a star would he tear from its proud field of blue;
The flag that mid sorrows, privations and troubles,
O'er the heads of our fathers triumphantly flew.
Then up with our banner! Our hero and statesman
Can conquer all storms that fanatics can brew.

We don't label him "honest"—experience teaches
That trumpeting trade marks but cover deceit.
No rebuke from his lips of his senseless detractors,
His glorious record all falsehood can meet.
Then up with our banner for George B. McClellan!
Our hopes and our honors we throw at his feet.

He tells us no stories to suit the occasion,
When gravest of destinies balance the scale,
He acts like a man and he talks like a statesman,
Though we never yet heard of his "splitting a rail."
Then up with our banner for George B. McClellan!
With him as our leader, say, how can we fail?

MISCELLANY.

AN ACT

TO REGULATE ELECTIONS BY SOLDIERS IN ACTUAL MILITARY SERVICE.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That whenever any of the qualified electors of this commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this commonwealth, and as such, absent from their place of residence, on the days appointed by law for holding the general or presidential elections within this State, or on the days for holding special elections, to fill vacancies, such electors shall be entitled, at such times, to exercise the right of suffrage, as fully as if they were present at their usual places of elections, in the manner hereinafter prescribed, and whether, at the time of voting, such electors shall be within the limits of this state, or not; and the right of voting shall not be affected in any manner, by the fact of the voter having been credited to any other locality than the place of his actual residence, by reason of the payment to him of local bounty by such other locality.

SEC. 2 A poll shall be opened in each company, composed, in whole or in part, of Pennsylvania soldiers, at the quarters of the captain, or other officer thereof, and all electors, belonging to such company, who shall be within one mile of such quarters, on the day of election, and not prevented by orders of their commanders, or proximity of the enemy, from returning to their company quarters, shall vote at such poll, and at no other place; officers, other than those of a company, and other voters, detached and absent from their companies, or in any military or naval hospital, or in any vessel, or navy yard, may vote at such other polls as may be convenient for them; and when there shall be ten, or more, voters, at any place, who shall be unable to attend any company poll, or their proper place of election, as aforesaid, the electors present may open a poll, at such place as they may select, and certify in the poll-book, which shall be a record of the proceedings at said election, substantially, in manner and form, as hereinafter directed.

SEC. 3. The polls shall be opened as early as practicable on said day, and remain open at least three hours, and, if necessary, in the opinion of the judges of election, in order to receive the votes of all the electors, they may keep the polls open until seven o'clock in the afternoon of said day; proclamation thereof shall be made at, or before, the opening of the polls, and one hour before closing them.

SEC. 4. Before opening the poll, on the day of election, the electors present, at each of the places aforesaid, shall elect, *viva voce*, three persons, present at the time, and having the qualifications of electors, for the judges of said election, and the judges so elected, shall then appoint two of the persons present, who shall be qualified, to act as clerks of said election; and the judges shall prepare boxes, or other receptacles, for the ballots.

SEC. 5. Before any votes shall be received, said judges and clerks shall each take an oath, or affirmation, that he will perform the duties of judge or clerk, as the case may be, of said election, according to law, and to the best of his abilities, and that he will studiously endeavor to prevent fraud, deceit or abuse, in conducting the same, which oath, or affirmation, any of the said judges, or clerks, so elected, or appointed, may administer to each other; and the same shall be in writing, or partly written and partly printed, and signed by said judges and clerks, and certified to by the party administering the same, and attached to, or entered upon, the poll book, and there signed and certified, as aforesaid.

SEC. 6. All elections shall be by ballot, and the judges of elections may, and upon challenge of any voter, shall examine, under oath, or affirmation, the applicant to vote, (which oath, or affirmation, any of said judges may administer,) in respect to his right to vote, and his qualifications to vote in the particular ward, precinct, city, borough, township, or county of this state, in which he claims residence; and before receiving any vote, the judges, or a majority of them, shall be satisfied, that such applicant is a qualified voter of such place.

SEC. 7. Separate poll-books shall be kept, and separate returns made, for the voters of each city, or county; the poll-books shall name the company and regiment, and the place, post, or hospital, in which such election is held; the county and township, city, borough, ward, precinct, or election district of each voter shall be endorsed opposite his name on the poll-books; each clerk shall keep one of said poll-books, so there may be a double list of voters.

SEC. 8. Each ticket shall have written or printed, or partly written and partly printed thereon, the names of all the officers which may properly be voted for, at said election, for which the said elector desires to vote.

SEC. 9. That the judges, to whom any ticket shall be delivered, shall, upon the receipt thereof, pronounce with an audible voice the name of the elector, and if no objection is made to him, and the judges are satisfied that said elector is a citizen of the United States, and legally entitled, according to the constitution and laws of this State, to vote at said election, shall immediately put said ticket in the box, or other receptacle therefor, without inspecting the names of persons voted for; and the clerks shall enter the name of the elector on the poll-book of his county, ward, precinct, city, borough or township, and county of his residence, substantially, in pursuance of the form hereinafter given.

SEC. 10. At the close of the polls, the number of voters shall be counted and set down as the list of voters, and certified and signed by the judges, and attested by the clerks.

SEC. 11. After the poll-books are signed, the ballot-box shall be opened, and the tickets, therein contained, shall be taken out, one at a time, by one of the judges, who shall read distinctly, while the ticket remains in his hand, the name, or names, therein contained, for the several officers voted for, and then deliver it to the second judge, who shall examine the same, and pass it to the third judge, who shall string the vote for each county upon a separate thread, and carefully preserve the same; the same method shall be pursued, as to each ticket taken out, until all the votes are counted.

SEC. 12. Whenever two or more tickets shall be found deceitfully folded, or rolled together, neither of such tickets shall be counted; and if a ticket shall contain more than the proper number of names, for the same office, it shall be considered fraudulent, as to all the names designated for that office, but no further.

SEC. 13. As a check in counting, each clerk shall keep a tally list for each county from which votes shall have been received, which tally list shall constitute a part of the poll-book.

SEC. 14. After the examination of the tickets shall be completed, the number of votes for each person in the county poll books as aforesaid, shall be enumerated, under the inspection of the judges, and set down as hereinafter provided, in the form of the poll book.

SEC. 15. The following shall substantially be the form of the poll books, to be kept by the judges and clerks of the election, filling in the blanks carefully:

Poll book of the election held on the second Tuesday of October, one thousand eight hundred and (or other election day, as the case may be,) by the qualified electors of county, (or city,) state of Pennsylvania, in company , of the regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, (or as the case may be,) held at (naming the place, post, or hospital,) A B, C D and E F, being duly elected as judges of said election, and J K and L M, being duly appointed as clerks of said election, were severally sworn, or affirmed, as per certificates herewith returned.

Number and names of the electors voting, and their county, city, borough, township, ward, or precinct, of residence:

No. 1. A B, county of , township of
No. 2, C D, county of , township of

It is hereby certified that the number of electors county, Pennsylvania, voting at this election amounts to

A B,
C D,
E F,
Attest, Judges of Election.
J K,
L M, Clerks.

Form of certificate of oath of judges and clerks:

We, A B, C D and E F, judges of this election, and J K and L M, clerks thereof, do each severally swear, (or affirm,) that we will duly perform the duties of judges and clerks of said election, severally acting as above set forth, according to law, and to the best of our abilities, and that we will studiously endeavor to prevent fraud, deceit, or abuse, in conducting the same.

A B,
C D,
E F,
Judges.
J K,
L M, Clerks.

I hereby certify that C D, E F, judges, and J K and L M, clerks, were, before proceeding to take any votes at said election, first duly sworn, day of , Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and

A B, Judge of election.

I certify that A B, judge aforesaid, was also so sworn, or affirmed, by me. Witness my hand the date before written.

J. K, Clerk of election.

SEC. 16. A return, in writing, shall be made in each poll-book, setting forth in words, at length, the whole number of ballots cast for each office, (except ballots rejected,) the name of each person voted for, and the number of votes given to each person, for each different office; which return shall be certified as correct, signed by the judges and attested by the clerks. Such return shall be substantially as follows:

At an election held by the electors of company , of the regiment of Pennsylvania soldiers, (naming the place where the election is held) there were (naming the number in words at length) votes cast for the office of governor, of which A B had votes, C D had votes; for senator, votes were cast, of which E F had votes, G H had votes; for representatives, votes were cast, of which J K had votes, L M had votes, and in the same manner, as to any other officers voted for.

At the end of the return, the judges shall certify, in substance, as follows, giving, if officers, their rank and number of their regiment, if privates, the number of their regiment and company, viz:

A true return of the election, held as aforesaid, on the day of Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and

A B, Captain company A, one hundred and thirty-first regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers.

C D, company A, one hundred and thirty-first regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers.

E F, company A, one hundred and thirty-first regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers.

Attest, Judge of election.
J K,
L M, Clerks.

SEC. 17. After canvassing the votes, in manner aforesaid, the judges shall put, in an envelope, one of the poll books; with its tally list, and return to each city, or county, together with the tickets, and transmit the same, properly sealed up, and directed, through the nearest post office or by express, as soon as possible thereafter, to the prothonotary of the court of common pleas of the city, or county, in which such electors would have voted, if not in the military service aforesaid, (being the city or county for which the poll-book was kept,) and the other poll-book of said city, or county, enclosed in an envelope, and properly directed, shall be delivered to one of the commissioners, hereinafter provided for, if such commissioner calls for the same in ten days, and if not so called for, the same shall be transmitted by mail, or by express, as soon as possible thereafter, to the secretary of the commonwealth, who shall carefully preserve the same, and on demand of the proper prothonotary, deliver to said prothonotary, under his hand and official seal, a certified copy of the return of votes, so transmitted to, and received by him, for said city, or county, of which the demandant is prothonotary.

SEC. 19. The return judges of the several counties, shall adjourn to meet at the places, now directed by law, on the third Friday, after any general or presidential election, for the purpose of counting the soldiers' vote; *and when two or more* counties are connected in the election, the meeting of the judges, for each county, shall be postponed, in such case, until the Friday following.

SEC. 20. The return judges, so met, shall include, in their enumeration, the votes so returned, and thereupon shall proceed, in all respects, in the like manner as is provided by law, in cases where all the votes shall have been given at the usual place of election. *Provided*, That the several courts of this commonwealth shall have the same power and authority to investigate and determine all questions of fraud or illegality in relation to the voting of the soldiers, as are now vested in said courts, *with regard to questions* of fraud and illegality, arising from the voting of persons, not in military service, under the present laws relating thereto.

SEC. 21. In elections for electors of president and vice president of the United States, it shall be the duty of the secretary of the commonwealth, to lay before the governor all the returns received by him, from any election, as aforesaid, who shall compare the same with the county returns, and add thereto all such returns as shall appear, on such comparison, not to be contained in said county returns, in every case, where said military returns, for such counties, shall have been received by said secretary, at a period too late for transmitting them *to the* proper prothonotary, in time for the action of the judges of the said counties.

SEC. 22. All said elections shall be subject to contest, in the same manner as is now provided by law; and in all cases of contested elections, all legal returns, which shall have been *bona fide* forwarded by said judges, in the manner hereinbefore prescribed, shall be counted and estimated, although the same may not have arrived, or been received by the proper officers, to be counted and estimated, in the manner hereinbefore directed, before issuing the certificates of election to the persons appearing to have a majority of the votes then received, and the said returns shall be subject to all *such objections*, as other returns are liable to, when received in due time.

SEC. 23. It shall be the duty of the secretary of the Commonwealth to cause to be printed a sufficient number of copies of this act, with such extracts from the general election law, as shall be deemed important to accompany the same, and blank forms of poll-books, with tally lists and returns, so prescribed in this act, which, with the necessary postage stamps, to defray expenses and postage on returns, shall in sufficient time, before any such election, be forwarded, by said secretary, at the expense of the Commonwealth, by Commissioners, or otherwise, as shall be deemed most certain to insure delivery thereof, to the captain, or commanding officer, of each company, or in case of detached voters, to the officer having charge of the post, or hospital who shall retain the same until the day of election, and then deliver the same to the judges elected, as provided in this act:—*Provided*, That no election shall be invalidated, by reason of the neglect, or failure, of the said secretary to cause the delivery of said poll-books to the proper persons, as aforesaid.

SEC. 24. That for the purpose of more effectually carrying out the provisions of this act, the governor shall have power to appoint and commission, under the great seal of the commonwealth, such number of commissioners having the qualifications of an elector, in this state, as he shall deem necessary, not exceeding one to each regiment of Pennsylvania soldiers, in the service of this state, or of the United States, and shall apportion the work among the commissioners, and supply such vacancies as may occur in their number. Such commissioners, before they act, shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation, and cause to be filed with the secretary of the Commonwealth, to the following:

"I ——— appointed commissioner, under the act to regulate elections by soldiers in actual military service, do solemnly swear, (or affirm,) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and impartially, fully and without reference to political preference, or results, perform, to the best of my knowledge and ability, the duties imposed on me by the said act; and that I will studiously endeavor to prevent fraud, deceit and abuse, not only in the elections to be held, under the same, but in the returns thereof." And if any commissioner, appointed by, or under, this act, shall knowingly violate his duty, or knowingly omit, or fail to do his duty, under this act, or violate any part of his oath, or affirmation, he shall be liable to an indictment for perjury, in the proper county, and upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine, not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment in the penitentiary, at labor, not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court."

SEC. 25. It shall be the duty of such commissioners to deliver, as far as practicable, at least four of the copies of this act, and other extracts of laws, published as hereinbefore directed, and at least two blank forms of poll books, tally lists and returns, entrusted to them, as mentioned in the twenty-third section of this act, to the commanding officers of every company, or part of company, of Pennsylvania soldiers, in the actual military, or naval service of the United States, or of this state, and to make suitable arrangements and provision for the opening of polls, under this act; it shall also be the duty of said commissioners, as soon as practicable, after the day of election, to call upon the judges *of the election*, and procure one poll book, containing the returns of the election, and safely to preserve the same, not only from loss, but from alteration, and deliver the same without delay, to the secretary of the commonwealth.

SEC. 26. Said commissioners shall receive in full compensation for their services under this act, ten cents per mile, in going to and returning from their respective regiments, estimating the distance of traveled route, and it is hereby made the duty of *the auditor general and state* treasurer to audit and pay the accounts therefor in the same manner as other claims are now audited and paid, by law; all commanding and other officers are requested to aid the commissioners, herein appointed, and to give them all proper facilities, to enable them to carry out the design and intention of this act.

SEC. 27. No mere informality in the manner of carrying out, or executing, any of the provisions of this act, shall invalidate any election held under the same, or authorize the return thereof, to be rejected or set aside, nor shall any failure on the part of the commissioners to reach or visit any regiment or company or part of a company or the failure of any company to vote, invalidate any election which may be held under this act.

SEC. 28. The several officers, authorized to conduct such election, shall have the like powers, and they, as well as other persons, who may attend, vote or offer to vote, at such election, shall be subject to the like penalties and restrictions as are declared and provided in the case of the usual election; and all of the provisions of the general election laws of this state, so far as applicable, and not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, nor supplied thereby, shall apply to all elections held under this act.

SEC. 29. No compensation shall be allowed to any judge or clerk, under this act.

SEC. 30. When the sheriff of any city or county shall issue his proclamation for an election, for a presidential, congressional, district, city, county or State election, under the laws of this state, he shall transmit, immediately, copies thereof, to the field officers and senior captains in the service, aforesaid from said city or county.

SEC. 31. The sum of fifteen thousand dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated from the general revenue, to be paid upon the order of the secretary of the commonwealth, to carry this law into effect.

SEC. 32. When any of the electors mentioned in the first section of this act, less than ten in number, shall be members of companies of another state or territory, or, for any sufficient and legal cause, shall be in any hospital, navy yard, vessel or on recruiting, provost or other duty, whether within or without this State, under such circumstances as shall render it probable that he, or they, will be unable to rejoin their proper company, or to be present at his proper place of election, on or before the day of election, therein mentioned, said elector, or electors, shall have a right to vote in the following manner.

SEC. 33. The voter aforesaid is hereby authorized, before the day of election, to deposit his ballot or ballots, properly folded, as required by the general election laws of this state, or otherwise, as the voter may choose, in a sealed envelope, together with a written or printed, or partly written and partly printed statement, containing the name of the voter, the county, township, borough or ward, of which he is a resident, and a written or printed authority, to some qualified voter in the election district, of which said voter is a resident, to cast the ballots, contained in said envelope, for him, on the day of said election. Said statement and authority to be signed by the said voter, and attested by the commanding, or some commissioned officer of the company of which he is a member, in the case of a private, and of some commissioned officer of the regiment, in the case of an officer, if any of such officers are conveniently accessible, and if otherwise, then by some other witness; and there shall also accompany said ballots, an affidavit of said voter, taken before some one of the officers aforesaid, and in the absence of such officers, before some other person duly authorized to administer oaths, by any law of this state, that he is a qualified voter in the election district in which he proposes to vote, that he is in the actual military service of the United States, or of this state, describing the organizaton to which it belongs, that he has not sent his ballots to any other person or persons, than the one in such authority mentioned, that he will not offer to vote at any poll, which may be opened on said election day, at any place whatsoever, and that he is not a deserter, and has not been dishonorably dismissed from service, and that he is now stationed at in the state of

Said sealed envelope, containing the ballots, statement, authority and affidavit as aforesaid, to be sent to the proper person, by mail or otherwise, having written or printed on the outside, across the sealed part thereof, the words "soldiers ballot, for twp., (borough or ward,) in the county of ."

SEC. 34. The elector, to whom such ballot shall be sent, shall on the day of election, and whilst the polls of the proper district are open, deliver the envelope, so received, unopened, to the proper election officer, who shall open the same, in the presence of the election board, and deposit the ballots therein contained, together with the envelope, and accompanying papers, as other ballots are deposited, and said board shall count and canvass the same in the same manner as other votes cast at said election; and the person delivering the same may, on the demand of any elector, be compelled to testify, on oath, that the envelope, so delivered by him, is in the same state as when received by him, and that the same has not been opened, or the contents thereof changed or altered, in any way by him, or any other person.

SEC. 35. The right of any person, thus offering to vote, at any such election, may be challenged, for the same causes, that it could be challenged, if he were personally present, and for no other reason or cause.

SEC. 36. Any officer of any general, or special election in this state, who shall refuse to receive any such envelope, and deposit any such ballots, or to count and canvass the same, and any elector who shall receive such envelope, and neglect or refuse to present the same, to the officers of the election district, endorsed on the said envelope, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment, in the state prison, not exceeding one year, and by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or either, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 37. Any person who shall wilfully and corruptly make and subscribe any false affidavit, or make any false oath, touching any matter or thing provided in this act shall be deemed guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state penitentiary, not exceeding five years, and by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by either, or by both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 38. That it shall be the duty of the secretary of the commonwealth to prepare the necessary blank forms, to carry out the provisions of this act, and to furnish the same for the use of the persons so engaged in the military service aforesaid.

SEC. 39. In case any qualified elector, in military service aforesaid, may be in any hospital, military or naval, or in any vessel, or a navy yard, the statements and affidavits, in this act mentioned, may be witnessed by, and made before, any officer of the vessel, navy yard or other place, in which said voter is for the time being engaged.

SEC. 40. It shall be the duty of every assessor, within this commonwealth, annually, to assess and return, in the manner now required by law, a county tax of ten cents upon each and every non-commissioned officer and private, and the usual taxes upon every commissioned officer, known by them to be in the military service of the United States, or of this state, in the army; and, when any omission shall occur, the omitted names shall be added, by such assessors, to the assessments and lists of voters, on the application of any citizen of the election district, or precinct, wherein such soldier might, or would have a right to vote, if not in such service, as aforesaid; and such non commissioned officers, and privates, shall be exempt from all other personal taxes, during their continuance in such service; and said assessors shall, in each and every case, of such assessed soldiers, or officers, without fee, or reward therefor, give a certificate of such regular or additional assessment, to any citizen of the election district, or precinct, who may at any time, demand the same; and upon presentation thereof to the tax collector of said district, or the treasurer of the said county, it shall be the duty of such officer to receive said assessed tax, of, and from, any person offering to pay the same, for the soldier or officer therein named, and to endorse, upon such certificate, a receipt therefor; and it shall also be the duty of said collector, or county treasurer, to receive said assessed tax, from any person who may offer to pay the same, for any of said officers, or soldier, without requiring a certificate of assessment, when the name of such persons shall have been duly entered upon the assessment books, and tax duplicates, and give a receipt therefor, to such persons, specially stating therein the name of the soldier, or officer, whose tax is thus paid, the year for which it was assessed; and the date of the payment thereof; which said certificate and receipt, or receipt only, shall be *prima facie* evidence, to any election board, provided for by this act, before which the same may be offered, of the due assessment of said tax, against, and the payment thereof by, the soldier, or officer, therein named, offering the same, as aforesaid; but said election board shall not be thereby precluded from requiring other proof, of the right to vote, as specified by this act, or the general election laws of this commonwealth, and if any of said assessors, collectors, or treasurers, shall neglect, or refuse, to comply with the provisions of this section or to perform any of the duties, therein enjoined upon them, or either of them, he, or they, so offending, shall be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and shall on conviction, be fined, in any sum not less than twenty, nor more than two hundred dollars; *Provided*, That the additional assessments required shall be made on application of any citizen of the election district, or precinct, thereof, upon oath or affirmation, of such citizen, to be administered by the assessor, that such absent soldier is a citizen of the election district, or precinct, wherein such assessment is required, by such citizen, to be made.

SEC. 41. This act shall not apply to the election of members of council, or to ward and division officers, in the city of Philadelphia.

HENRY C. JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNY,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED.—The twenty-fifth day of August Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

A. G. CURTIN.

SHALL WE BE DECEIVED AGAIN?

In 1860 the Abolition disunionists deceived the people by promises of good times. They denied that Lincoln was an Abolitionist, and concealed their purpose of civil war. The four years, which have followed have however unmasked them and they stand to-day in their true character. Corruption and unblushing and unbounded impudence—usurpation of an unparalleled boldness, and war for negro equality, are the three principal planks in their platform.—Can the people, after this shameful imposition, this ruin, this wanton violation of law, honor, liberty and right, keep them still in power? If they do, all the horrors of war, the burdens of conscription, taxation, want and woe, must continue for another four years in an increasing ratio. Can it be that Heaven, the love of humanity, or even the love of self, will fail to awaken that deep sense of duty in the hearts of the people which will constrain them to oppose the wicked and lawless party now in power?—We think not. The wonderful changes of the last month are cheering and hopeful.—Let every christian pray to his God for a rapid continuation of the good work begun, and may we not hope that November next will bring with it a change in the election of "Little Mac," and through him a re-instatement of the nation to all the happiness, greatness and glory from which Lincoln and his plunderers have forced it. Give us a change and there will be such rejoicing as the world has seldom witnessed.—*Allentown Democrat.*

The Nominations in Hollidaysburg.—Captain Murray's company of three years returned volunteers of the Sixty-second Pennsylvania regiment, and other veterans who fought through the Peninsular campaign, South Mountain, Antietam and many other hard battles, with a large number of citizens, are firing a salute of thirty-four guns this evening in honor of the nomination of General George B. McClellan for the Presidency. General joy and good feeling pervade our whole people. Many take part in the jubilee, both Democrats and Republicans, who have heretofore never taken much interest in political meetings. There is but one feeling in this community, and that is for Little Mac, the Union and the Constitution.

Peace.—The Washington *Chronicle*, administration paper, says:

"There are many reasons which induce us to think that it would be wise, as well as economical, on the part of the General Government to go to the very verge of liberality in its offers of terms to the rebels."

The Democratic platform, which so offends some of the Lincolnites, does not propose to go to the "verge of liberality in its offers of terms to the rebels." It merely says that "justice, humanity, liberty, and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate convention of all the States, or other peaceable means, to the end that, at the earliest practicable moment, peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States."—*Patriot & Union.*

☞Abe Lincoln and the abolitionists promised to whip the rebels before breakfast. If the war don't soon stop, their promise will be fulfilled, because the times are getting so awful hard for poor people that their chances for obtaining breakfast are becoming slimmer every day.

The Compiler.

OUR FLAG.

H. J. STAHLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 26, 1864.

PEACE AND UNION!

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL NOMINATIONS.

For President,
MAJOR GENERAL
GEO. BRINTON McCLELLAN,
OF NEW JERSEY.

For Vice President,
GEORGE H. PENDLETON,
OF OHIO.

CONGRESS,
ALEXANDER H. COFFROTH, Somerset co.

ASSEMBLY,
JAMES H. MARSHALL, Hamiltonban tp.

COMMISSIONER,
ABRAHAM KRISE, Freedom tp.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN E. GRAFT, Straban township.

AUDITORS,
JOSEPH BURKEE, Conowago tp., (3 years,)
JACOB HULL, Berwick tp., (2 years.)

"TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,"

GRAND MASS MEETING AT NEW OXFORD!

FREEMEN, RALLY, FOR PEACE, UNION AND THE CONSTITUTION!
"MAC AND PEN, THE PEOPLE'S MEN!"

A Grand Mass Meeting of the friends of McCLELLAN and PENDLETON will be held at NEW OXFORD on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, Oct. 3d. Friends of Peace and Union in the Lower End, Turn Out! Oxford, Mountpleasant, Straban, Reading, Hamilton, Conowago, and the two Berwicks, rally in your strength! Other districts will help to swell the crowd.

JOHN W. BITTENGER, Esq., of York, and others, will address the meeting. Arrangements will be made to run an extra train of cars.

JACOB BRINKERHOFF,
Chairman Dem. Co. Com.
Sept. 26, 1864.

Uprisings of the People.

McCLELLAN THE STAR OF OUR HOPE!

On Saturday evening week, September 17th, the 77th anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States was celebrated, and the nomination of McClellan and Pendleton ratified, by the people of the city of New York. It was a monster uprising of the masses in that great metropolis. Meetings were organized at twelve regular stands in Union Square, and there were many others, to satisfy the crowds who could not get within hearing distance of the Square. Among the speakers were Gov. Parker, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, James Gallatin, Judge Comstock, Judge Daly, Mayor Gunther, Fernando Wood, Gen. Walbridge and Hon. F. A. Tallmadge. It was the greatest meeting ever held in America—if not in the world.—*One hundred thousand* people were present!

On the same evening, fifty thousand Democrats assembled in Independence Square, Philadelphia. Such a demonstration was never before seen in that city. Hon. Hiram Ketchum, of New York, Hon. Emerson Etheridge, of Tenn., Hon. Josiah Randall, Judge Parsons, Col. Page, Col. McCandless, and others, made speeches.

In Washington City, Boston, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, and at many other places, immense meetings were also held, exceeding in numbers and enthusiasm any ever before witnessed at the same points. Truly, THE COUNTRY IS RISING!

☞The soldier voting law will be found on our first page. It will be seen that it is absolutely necessary that every soldier offering to vote, unless he votes on age, must be able to prove in the usual manner that he has paid a *State or county tax within two years*, which must have been assessed at least ten days before the election. We hope the Democrats throughout the county have been attending to this matter. We have no doubt that a majority of the soldiers in the army, if they are left free to do so, will vote against Lincoln, and against Abolition nominees for Congress. Let them be assessed at once, —*their tax of ten cents paid*, and the receipt be sent to them, together with a full supply of tickets, in time for the State election. There is but a short time in which to do much work, and every one should go at it with a will.

☞We notice that at a Democratic meeting in Hampden township, Cumberland county, on the 17th, Capt. CHRITZMAN, of Harrisburg, made a speech. He fought under "Little Mac," and now very properly takes the stump for his gallant leader. Pitch in, Captain!

☞The local election last Tuesday in Alton, Ill., tells how the tide is running in the West. The Democratic ticket was elected by majorities ranging from two to three hundred. Lincoln carried that city in 1860 by thirteen votes. As great a change in other parts of the State—and all our private advices promise heavy gains—would give Illinois to "Little Mac" by thirty thousand majority. All hail, Illinois.

☞Fremont has withdrawn, and the result will help McClellan. The Western Germans will under no circumstances vote for Lincoln.

☞Several communications on hand must go over to our next, for want of space in this issue.

FOR LITTLE MAC AND THE UNION.

EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE, who was elected on the Whig Ticket with Gen. Taylor in 1848, is an ardent supporter of McClellan and Pendleton.

GEORGE D. PRENTICE, for many years the leading opponent of the Democracy in the State of Kentucky, is out strong for McClellan. The Louisville *Journal*, Prentice's paper, runs up the names of McClellan and Pendleton to its mast-head.

GOV. BRAMLETTE, of Kentucky, whose election was claimed by the "Republicans," as a Lincoln victory, supports McClellan and Pendleton. GENERAL LESLIE COOMBS and HON. M. UNDERWOOD, of the same State, are also strong supporters of Little Mac.

GEORGE S. HILLIARD, of Massachusetts, always heretofore opposed to the Democracy, is out for McClellan and Pendleton.

AMOS KENDALL, Gen. Jackson's Postmaster General, is one of the most ardent supporters of Little Mac in the whole Union.

WASHINGTON HUNT, formerly Whig Governor of New York, supports McClellan and Pendleton.

JAMES S. THAYER, the most eloquent orator in the State of New York, and once the bosom friend and political partizan of Henry Clay, is an enthusiastic supporter of the Democratic nominees.

HON. EDGAR COWAN, U. S. Senator from this State, and one of the leading men in the Republican party, is opposed to Abraham Lincoln, and favorable to George B. McClellan.

WM. McLELLAN, Esq., of Chambersburg, a life-long opponent of the Democratic party, is warmly for McClellan and Pendleton. He says Lincoln is "weak and fickle."

Hon. O. H. BROWNING, of Illinois, late United States Senator from that State, hitherto a Republican, made a speech for McClellan at Quincy, on Wednesday. He declared him to be a statesman, a patriot and the best General this war has produced.

Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, of Md., has come out in a letter for McClellan.

Hon. R. C. WINTHROP, the old Clay Whig of Mass., is making speeches for McClellan.

WM. B. OGDEN, *of Chicago*, the great "Railroad King of the West," a warm friend of Lincoln in 1860, and State Senator of the Republican party from the county of Cook, is out for McClellan and Pendleton.

Gen. BUEL is for McClellan. So is Gen. McCLERNAND.

At a McClellan ratification meeting in Lewistown, this State, on the 3d, ABNER THOMAS, Esq., *Chairman of the Republican County Committee, presided.* Col. W. H. IRWIN, who *for two years* commanded the gallant 49th P. V., and has heretofore been a decided Republican, made a powerful speech in favor of McClellan.

At the great McClellan meeting in Philadelphia on the 17th, D. C. GILLESPIE, Esq., appointed a member of the Republican State Central Committee, made a speech against Lincoln and for "Little Mac."

The first McClellan flag hoisted in Wayne county, on receipt of the news of his nomination, was by H. F. LORD, Esq., a Fremont elector in 1856.

Thus the ball is rolling. The best men and truest patriots in the opposition ranks support McCLELLAN and PENDLETON. If changing keeps on at this rate, there will be nobody left to support old Abe but his office-holders.

"PLEASE SAY A KIND WORD TO MY ARMY."

"Please say a kind word to my army, that I can report to them in general orders, in regard to their conduct at Yorktown, Williamsburg, West Point, Hanover Court House, and on the Chickahominy, as well as in regard to the seven days and the recent retreat."

"No one has ever said anything to cheer them but myself. Say nothing about me. Merely give my men and officers credit for what they have done. It will do you much good, and will strengthen you much with them, if you issue a handsome order to them in regard to what they have accomplished. They deserve it."—*Gen. McClellan to Major General Halleck, Aug. 18, 1862.*

This was the despatch sent by Gen. McClellan to Gen. Halleck, at the close of the Peninsula campaign in 1862. It breathes (says the *Age*) a spirit of gentleness and tender solicitude for the brave men under his command, of which history furnishes no parallel. *"Please say a kind word to my army."* Where is the soldier who followed this noble young commander through the perils of that memorable campaign, whose heart does not throb with a livelier pulsation on reading this touching evidence of consideration? Was the word spoken? Did Gen. Halleck, or did Mr. Lincoln, cheer the hearts of the brave boys by a word of encouragement? Far from it. The defeat, and if possible the demoralization of the Army of the Potomac, was the settled purpose of the Administration. McClellan's overthrow was determined upon. A *"kind word"* to his gallant followers would have interfered with this determination. Having at the most critical moment withdrawn McDowell's forces, and by this outrage rendered fruitless all the heroic efforts and all the bloodshed during the campaign, it would not have consorted with the purposes of the Administration to have spoken a "kind word" to the weary and worn soldiers of that noble army.

Soldiers of the old Army of the Potomac, can you forget the man who pleaded with the Administration that a kind word be spoken to you, after you had undergone the perils and privations of that memorable campaign? Will you not bear in mind the conduct of the men, who in that dark hour refused you the little boon so earnestly, beseechingly asked for by your glorious commander? The enemies that assailed him then, assail him now. Those who covertly assaulted his and your fair fame then, are openly at their heartless work now. It is now your turn to vindicate the man whose every thought was given to the comfort and reputation of his soldiers.—Can his parting words ever be forgotten?—Read them:

"As an army you have grown up under my care. In you I have never found doubt or coldness. The battles you have fought under my command, will proudly live in history. The glory you have achieved, our mutual perils and fatigues, the graves of our comrades fallen in battle and by disease, the broken forms of those whom wounds and sickness have disabled—the strongest associations which can exist among men—unite us still by an indissoluble tie: *We shall ever be comrades in supporting the Constitution of our country and the nationality of its people."—McClellan's Farewell to the Army at Rectortown, Va., Nov. 7, 1862.*

THE CONSTITUTION.

GRAND DEMOCRATIC RALLY!

A '44 DEMONSTRATION IN GETTYSBURG!

THE PEOPLE ALIVE!

A Democratic meeting was advertised to take place in Gettysburg on Saturday evening, September 17th, the anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. No effort was made for a large meeting, and nothing more than an assemblage of the Democrats of town and the immediate neighborhood was expected.—Early in the evening, however, it was to be seen that the meeting would be more than usual—people were already coming in from points eight and ten miles distant, whilst those nearer were turning out to a man, old and young. The magnificent Democratic Band Chariot was brought out, drawn by four grey horses, and containing an excellent band of martial music, with two large transparencies, bearing the inscriptions, "McClellan and Pendleton," "Union the one Condition," "Free Press and Free Speech," "Compromise, Conciliation, Constitution," "No Arbitrary Arrests," "Peace, Union, Liberty," "Down with the Shoddyites," "The People want to Swap Horses!"

Riders came in stating that delegations on horseback and in vehicles, were approaching on several roads. Dr. J. A. Swope and Sheriff Rebert were at once detailed as marshals for the occasion. Under their orders the Band Chariot, with the music, was taken to the northern suburb of town, where the Butler delegation was met. Straban also contributed to swell the line. After passing through several of the streets, the procession proceeded to the west side of town, where the delegation from Marsh Creek, more particularly representing Cumberland and Highland, was met, and the whole, with constant accessions as it passed along, paraded the principal streets, with every demonstration of fine spirits, the hearty cheers and the glowing enthusiasm carrying one back to the lively days of 1844. It was a sight to make the patriot feel glad—to inspire his heart with hope and courage, and confidence. Democrats had but one way to express their happy feelings, and that was to add cheer to cheer, louder and still louder, until the welkin rang, and rang again. Verily, it was good to be here!

The original arrangement was to hold the meeting in the Court-house, but the idea was abandoned very soon after the people commenced coming. It would not have held the third of the crowd present. The front of the building was then prepared for the holding of the meeting, and at the proper hour the vast assemblage was called to order by H. J. Stahle, who proposed the following list of officers, which was adopted:

President,
GEORGE SWOPE Esq., Gettysburg.

Vice Presidents,
Henry A. Picking, Esq., Straban,
Wm. H. Lott, Esq., Mountpleasant,
Daniel Shafer, Mountjoy,
Henry Wertz, Straban,
Philip Hann, Straban,
Frederick Herr, Gettysburg,
Jacob Lott, Cumberland,
Philip Synder, Cumberland,
John Lilly, Conowago,
Wm. Allison, Cumberland,
W. Ross White, Freedom,
Isaac Deardorff, Cumberland,
Francis M. Buddy, Mountpleasant,
Jacob Riffensperger, Esq., Butler,
Capt. Jacob Miller, Mountpleasant,
George A. Corwell, Franklin,
Nicholas Codori, Sr., Gettysburg
Capt. Martin Thomas, Butler,
Abraham Plank, Cumberland,
Philip Redding, Cumberland,
Alloysius Bekenrode, Mountpleasant,
Peter Hoffman, Gettysburg,
Elias Hartman, Franklin,
Jacob Maring, Cumberland,
Jonas Rebert, Straban,
Isaac Lightner, Esq., Mountjoy,
Christian Benner, Straban.

Secretaries,
Michael M. Miller, Gettysburg,
Isaac F. Brinkerhoff, Straban,
Samuel Hart, Franklin,
S. A. Gilliland, Straban,
Henry Beitler, Mountjoy,
George F. Kalbfleisch, Gettysburg,
George Jacobs, Gettysburg,
William McCreary, Straban,
Jacob Reilly, Gettysburg,
Isaac Hereter, Highland,
Levi M. Plank, Cumberland,
David Weikert, Cumberland.

E. B. Buehler, Esq., opened the speaking by alluding in fitting terms to the glorious work which our fathers performed in framing and adopting the Constitution of the United States, and then reviewed several of the points involved in the present political contest, receiving many cheers from his numerous hearers. He concluded by introducing the Hon. A. H. Coffroth, the Democratic nominee for Congress, who, for more than an hour, held the attention of the thousand persons present in a thorough discussion of the doctrines of the Abolitionists—the position of the country, and the remedies proposed for relief from its present troubles. He was frequently cheered throughout.

W. A. Duncan, Esq., then introduced Wm. S. Stenger, Esq., of Chambersburg.—No one who heard his speech will soon forget it, as it was one of the finest political efforts our people have ever listened to.—It was telling in every sentence. One convincing thought was followed by another equally convincing, and all decked in terms both attractive and forcible. The opposition even were compelled to accord Mr. Stenger extraordinary ability as a public speaker. The applause he received was frequent and hearty.

The meeting closed at a late hour with cheers for "Mac and Pen, the People's men." Taken all in all, the meeting was a magnificent demonstration—exceeding in numbers, enthusiasm, and everything else necessary to success, any political gathering had here in many years. Whilst Democrats were surprised and delighted with the immense turn-out, the Republican leaders were amazed as though by a "hand-writing on the wall." They felt that their ill-gotten and ill-used power was about to slip from their grasp, and trembled in their shoes at the prospect. Few of them slept soundly that night, as their wo-worn faces next day betokened.

But to the people—the great body of the people—who only have the privilege to suffer under Lincoln's burdens, and not to steal from his Treasury—such uprisings as that of Saturday night come as happy omens, proclaiming amidst clouds and gloom that "there's daylight ahead."

☞Hon. F. M. Kimmell has been nominated for President Judge by the Democrats of the Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset district. This nomination is eminently "fit to be made," and we congratulate the people of that district upon the prospect of having so upright and able a Judge again on the Bench. His private character is pure, and he is both a gentleman and a scholar. He is justly popular, and we will not permit ourself to doubt his election.

☞Whilst the Democrats in all the States in the Union celebrated the 17th of September, the anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States—the Constitution made by the Fathers of the Revolution, and under which this nation grew and prospered for nearly four score years—it is noteworthy that the Republicans nowhere celebrated that glorious event. Why this omission on the part of our opponents? The reason is plain—their leaders hate the old Constitution—they spit upon it. They want a new-fangled, anti-slavery, negro-equality Constitution.

☞Capt. Adams's company is Company K in the 184th Regiment, P. V. The Regiment has gone to City Point.

Capt. W. T. King's is Company G in the 209th Reg. P. V.—now in Grant's army also.

For the Compiler.

"THE GALLED JADE WINCES."

The splendid Democratic meeting in the Borough on the evening of the 17th, and particularly the overthrow of "Little Neddie," left a deep and, to the Abolition leaders, a dreaded impression upon the community at large. Gen. Coffroth's old opponent was especially very sore at being "let down so hard," and in his fidelity to the service of his "Lord and" Paymaster, he must try to pick himself up; and after Gen. Coffroth is far away from the county, he must summon the office-holders' party to the Court-house to hear his *unanswerable* assertions. Accordingly, R. G. McCreary very soon issues a call for a public meeting on Thursday evening, that "the *misrepresentations and falsehoods* made at the late Copperhead gathering" should be answered by Hon. Edward McPherson. How modest, polite and decent, the language of this public call! It has made a slight stain upon you, Mr. McCreary, in common with the party in which you are now trying to have some prominence, along with your *popular* colleague, "Gen." McConaughy.—This is one of the chosen ways of serving that party. Democrats, of course, were not expected to attend that public meeting, as the insulting terms of the call, so *becoming* to yourself and peculiar to your party leaders in Gettysburg, would allure Republicans *only* to that meeting. It was therefore not a meeting for debate, impartial reasoning, statement of facts and argument, designed to convince and influence Democrats, but to vent mortification at the triumph of the preceding Saturday evening, and to attempt to retrieve the damage done by the Clerk of the House to his party. His friends had complained much about it, and no one of them was willing to risk money on a bet, that he had admitted himself, to Gen Coffroth that the Clerk was wrong.

Thursday evening came, and a crowd was long appearing until the cars arrived and brought a representation of the "Loyal Leaguers" from Littlestown, Hanover and points along the Railroad. These, with some Democrats who were there, although uninvited by the call, a good many ladies also uninvited, a line of horsemen to fill up the street, and a crowd of the "inevitable" negroes, with of course some of their white loyal brethren of the town, made up the audience.

Col. Conrad Baker, of Indiana, formerly of Gettysburg, (*tired of the army*,) ex-Provost Marshal, candidate for Lieut. Gov. of Indiana, "now in the service of his country without pay," as he described himself, made the opening speech, after his introduction by the town Postmaster, in the service of his country with pay. Col. Baker amused the audience with some fanciful and metaphorical sayings from a book with a "yallow kiver," which he said had been captured in Indiana from the commander of an order he called the Sons of Liberty, which were very bad, he said, in Indiana. He had certainly better attend to them at home. The audience soon got tired of the extracts. The Colonel indulged in a few jokes, with the assistance of a little prompting by his superior officer, "Gen." McConaughy, who stood, in all his lofty importance, head and shoulders above all the boys around him, among the folds of the starry flag behind the speaker, and then the Colonel retired.

Judge Daniel M. Smyser, formerly of Gettysburg, then appeared, commencing very loudly, attempting to create an enthusiasm for the ladies who furnished the singing, and earnestly calling for three cheers for the ladies, which the unappreciating crowd had so ungallantly refused before he rose. The Judge's voice soon became low and indistinct. He was inclined (from old habits, of course) to indulge in the identification of Democrats as Copperheads, but having so latterly worn the ermine, he seemed to pick up respect for himself, and, to his credit, recalled and dropped the term. He labored and hitched considerably on the stump about an armistice, the employment of negro soldiers, &c., and some Republican in one corner of the crowd remarked that he was gaining no votes, &c.

He finally gave way, and up jumped "Little Neddie" with the documents—the ones he hadn't when Gen. Coffroth was in the county, but which in answer to a telegram he had just received by the "express train." He said he would not be personal, but never was more undignified, low, personal abuse, heaped upon a candidate than was in the same breath by him upon Gen. Coffroth. You can't help it, Neddie, can you? It is in keeping with your political training. You have been accustomed to use it all your life. And then, Mr. Coffroth beat you so unexpectedly, so badly, two years ago. He "let you down so hard" before all the people on Saturday evening, when you wanted to be so faithful to your paying master. You can't forgive the General; you never did since 1862. You haven't done so in the use of your influence in Congress as Clerk, have you? Well, to the work of refutation, that's the business. Mr. McPherson's statement, so far as it was a statement of facts, about the miscegenation pamphlet, sustained Gen. Coffroth to the letter, unless it was as to the authorship of the extract. On that point, the speaker thought that Wendell Phillips was a gentleman. So he no doubt thinks of Fred. Douglass. He left this matter just where Gen. Coffroth left it on Saturday evening, that these brutal sentiments went unrebuked in a Republican Congress.

Then to the negro legislation—the appropriation of $30,000 for the benefit of the contrabands. This, according to Mr McPherson, was right just and proper. Then to the compensation for damages. He told the wondering crowd that an act had passed the last session of Congress for the settlement of Quartermaster and Commissary stores taken by the Army, and that payments are now being made under it. This did not take well with many standing before him who have had their pockets and barns emptied by the events of the war in our county. They knew that they had been knocking at the doors of the Government in vain for redress, protection having previously been denied them. They have not received any of those payments yet, and when they do, then talk. "The proof of the pudding is in the eating."

The *Journal* of the House was referred to for the proceedings on the 17th of June, upon the bill for ascertaining and adjusting claims for injury or destruction of property by the army of the U. S. A number of dilatory motions and amendments were offered, and Mr. McPherson wished to annihilate Gen. Coffroth with the fact that upon some of these dilatory motions and amendments on that day Mr. C. did not vote. But Mr. McP. showed that Mr. C. was there watching the progress of the measure, and the movements of its enemies to defeat it, for on the last motion to table the bill, Mr. Coffroth is found in his place, voting in the negative, and on the next day Mr. Coffroth is there in the affirmative, of course, on the important final vote. Mr. McP., in his characteristic way, reads to the "loyal" crowd the names of all the "Copperhead" members who voted against the bill, but omits every Republican name. Now, Neddie, you know your party in Washington has defeated, and will defeat this measure —You know the bill has been buried in the Committee, just where Gen. Coffroth said it was and you can't relieve your Republican Congress from the odium of this injustice. It was not smart in you to say HERE, in answer to this, that "the Public Treasury should not be depleted of its war funds." Do you think, as well as your party leaders, that the contraband negroes should have appropriations rather than money should be expended for the relief of the sufferers on the Border?

Keep the Record before the people, Mr. Clerk, but be sure to read Mr. Coffroth's votes, and particularly his final one, on the Claim Bill, and then next time tell your listeners how the party majorities stood, how many REPUBLICANS voted against the bill, and how it lies dead in a REPUBLICAN SENATE. Don't be coaxed or driven by your superior officer, "Gen." McConaughy, or any other of the leaders or Loyal Leaguers, to withhold any part of this Record. Just give it as you did on Thursday evening, and read a little more of it as we have suggested, and all will be right.

We should like to say something more about this speech, but more, perhaps,
ANON.

☞Republican orators and editors must be hard run for capital. They are finding fault with Mr. Marshall for taking the pay voted to members at the extra session. They, members of the Shoddy party, reeking with corruption at every pore, to attack an honest man like James H. Marshall! The thing is outrageous.

The bill giving the members $300 for the extra session was reported by a *Republican* committee, and passed by a *Republican* House. Mr. Marshall, with several others, voted against it—but after its passage took the pay voted, just as *every* other member of the House did, Republican as well as Democrat.

It was a compliment well deserved, when Col. McClure remarked that Mr. Marshall's record was among the *best* in the House.

☞The *Sentinel sneers* at the declaration of Gen. McClellan that "the *Union* is the one condition of peace." If the gallant standard-bearer of the National Democracy had not written a single line more, the utterance of this noble and patriotic sentiment would be sufficient to rally to his support every true lover of his country. Those who cannot respond with their whole hearts to it—who cannot support him upon that platform—must be either in sympathy with Jeff. Davis, whose condition of peace is *separation*; or with Lincoln, whose condition of peace is *"abandonment of slavery."* For ourselves, we ask no better terms than "THE UNION." Happy will it be for the American people, if upon such terms they can secure permanent peace.

☞The Richmond Examiner prefers the election of Lincoln. It thinks McClellan the better Union man *of the two*, and it does not want the Union restored.

WHAT MR. JONES SAW AT THE WOOLYHEAD MEETING.

Pursuant to a call issued by that "gentleman and scholar," R. G. McCreary, Esq., the Woolyheads met in council on the evening of Thursday last, with the avowed purpose of answering and refuting, and, in a promiscuous way, annihilating the Copperheads of this county in general and Hon. Alex. H. Coffroth in particular. The leaders of that sable party, made up in this place principally of shoddy contractors, of men who have already tasted the sweets of office of assessors, deputy assessors, collectors and deputy collectors, postmasters, and of the whole host *of harpies who have been fattening on the hard earnings* of an oppressed and tax-ridden people, were evidently uneasy at the effect which the unceremonious handling of their pet champion had upon the masses present on Saturday evening. Though the array of FACTS which were then presented by Gen. Coffroth had been too much for the ex-Congressman, yet it was hoped that in the interim a new set might be manufactured to order, and as in the "absence of the cat the mice may play," Neddy might have a good time of it all to himself, and "spread himself" to the immense satisfaction of all concerned. Undoubtedly it is vastly more pleasant to speak when there is no one to reply, and delightful, indeed, to call naughty names where there is no immediate danger of being called to account and paying for a foul tongue by a pair of blackened eyes or a swelled nose. Therefore mighty preparations were made. All day the shoddy leaders were seen gathered about the corners, discussing the tremendous crisis, whilst the rank and file were doing the work and arranging things.

The Hon. Daniel M. Smyser, of Norristown, Montgomery county, Pa., and Colonel Baker, from "away out West," somewhere in Indiana, were heralded to address the meeting. The gallant Colonel was to make the initiatory charge upon the hosts of the ungodly, (we have not heard that he ever made any other charge, except in a legal way,) the ex-Judge was to continue the work of demolition, whilst little Neddy (moved to the task by the parting injunction of the fair one in the illuminated mansion, to "lay on and spare not" and to "give it to them,") DID lay on the abuse as thick as he knew how, and DID villify to the extent of his limited capacity. We trust that the lady "feels better" now, and that for the future she will always employ some of her male shoddy friends to do her ugly talking for her.

Well, the evening came, and with it the meeting, which had been carefully loaded up at Littlestown, Hanover and Oxford, and was safely delivered as per contract and bill of lading, to the proprietors of the concern at Gettysburg. Headed by martial music, the gallant array of stay at home warriors wended their way to the place of assemblage, where they made the discovery that their body comprised pretty much the whole meeting. The farming and working people of the county, and the tax-payers, and men *whose friends and relatives had been conscripted*, and, in short, all the honest unprejudiced, thinking people of the county had seen and felt too much of the horrors of this "cruel war," to countenance by their presence its interested advocates and abettors. The deficiency in bipeds was, however, in some measure, atoned for by the presence of about ten horses, drawn up in a solid column of one deep, immediately in front of the speakers' stand. Nothing, it must be allowed, can be urged against this portion of the meeting. They listened with becoming gravity and decorum, and never betrayed by the wink of an eye or the whisk of a tail, that they knew all the time that the speaker was chaffing and poking fun at them. But not so their half brothers, standing by their side, for every time their friend and patron indulged in a lame argument or mistated a well known fact, they brayed in unison, like well raised Jacks. There was one other noticeable feature of that "vast assemblage" of two hundred and fifty Sambo was there, fully realizing the importance of his position. He knows now that it can't be said of him that "dat dar nigger ain't ob no account no how." Had not his father Abraham told him that he is the one great obstacle to peace and Union, and knowing that he feels a proper contempt for "de poor white trash ob de Norf who has to work all de bressed time, just to feed and clothe dis nigger and keep him warm and comfable?"

On this material the trio went to work, and your correspondent is of the opinion that the "crowd was congenial all around," and that speakers and spoken to are alike worthy of a place in "Abraham's bosom," when said sainted bosom is relieved from its mighty cares and consigned to *perpetual oblivion at the prophet's home.*

MISTER JONES, Esq.

COMPENSATION TO THE BORDER.

About the coolest thing on record is the "compensation" dodge in the last *Sentinel*. It is very well known to the people of all parties that the Republicans in the last Legislature voted against reimbursing our people for the losses they sustained by rebel raids and the battle here, and that by their opposition the measure was defeated. The Democrats were in favor of doing the sufferers ample justice—they faithfully worked and voted to that end. And yet the *Sentinel* has the effrontery to say that if the border counties will send Republicans to the Legislature, compensation will be had! In the name of all that's reasonable, we would ask what better chance our people would stand in a Legislature three-fourths Republican than in one three-fifths *Republican? The idea is ridiculous in the* extreme, and can only have originated in the head of one who supposed the sufferers all children or fools.

Should the border counties now return Republicans to the Legislature, it would be as much as to say that the people did not want compensation; because by turning out those who have favored the measure, and putting in others belonging to the party *which has on every occasion defeated it*, it would be inferred that the people did not want the help which Democrats last winter asked for. We put this view of the matter to every sufferer, and ask him to ponder it well between this and the October election.

There is, in sober truth, but one way in which our people who have suffered in the manner stated, will be reimbursed—and that is by giving the Democrats a majority in the next Legislature. If we carry both branches, (and it is confidently believed we shall,) a bill will be passed to give our people proper relief, and it will become a law. Gov. Curtin has been opposed to all measures of the kind, and has had them choked off before reaching him; but should Democrats pass the bill, he will not have the courage to veto it. Let all men who have suffered in Adams rally to the support of James H. Marshall. He is known to be true and reliable. *The House may be close;* every vote important there, and therefore important at the October election.

Sufferers of all parties, vote for your faithful friend, JAMES H. MARSHALL!

Rally to the Clubs.

☞A McClellan Club was organized at Littlestown on Saturday evening week.—The following permanent officers were chosen:

President, Dr. E. F. Shorb.
Vice Presidents, Wm. Dutterra, Wm. Rider, George W. Stover, George W. Rowe.
Recording Secretary, Henry L. Hemler.
Corresponding Secretary, Geo. B. Yantis.
Treasurer, Henry Dysert.

A constitution was adopted, and a large number of names secured to it. The Club adjourned in fine spirits, to meet regularly every Saturday evening until after the November election. Hon. Wm. McSherry was to have addressed the meeting on last Saturday evening, and no doubt gave them a good speech. This Club promises to be one of the largest and most efficient in the county.

☞The Cumberland and Highland McClellan Club had a meeting at Bream's on Monday evening. The old and young of both townships turned out, and made the meeting a large one. Mr. Jacob Lott, the President of the Club, opened with a few excellent remarks, when Wm. McClain, Esq., was introduced. He made a very entertaining and instructive speech, going over the whole ground, and finishing up the several points with decided effect. Dr. J. A. Swope and H. J. Stahle followed in brief speeches, when the Club adjourned with three hearty cheers for "Little Mac." It was a most delightful meeting.

The officers of the Club are:
President, Jacob Lott.
Vice Presidents, Jesse P. Topper and Abraham Plank.
Recording Secretary, Cor. Daugherty.
Corresponding Secretary, Isaac Hereter.
Treasurer, Francis Bream.

☞The McClellan Club of Butler township had a glorious meeting on Thursday evening. The Club was to meet in the School-house at Middletown, but the room proved entirely too small to accommodate the large crowd in attendance, and therefore the meeting was held out-doors. E. B. Buehler, Esq., W. A. Duncan, Esq., and H. J. Stahle, made speeches, when the meeting adjourned with loud and long cheers for "Little Mac." The Club will meet again on next Thursday evening at Centre Mills School-house, when speeches will be made. Turn out!

☞The Democrats of Franklin township organized a McClellan Club at Mummasburg on Thursday evening week. A Constitution was adopted and signed, and the following permanent officers chosen:

President, Jacob Eicholtz.
Vice President, H. J. Brinkerhoff.
Secretary, J. W. Lott, Esq.
Treasurer, George Lady.

The Club starts with fine prospects, and much interest is taken in it. It will meet again this evening, at the Hilltown School-house, when several speeches may be expended.

☞The Democrats of Menallen have started a McClellan Club, and will meet to-morrow (Tuesday) evening, at "Holtzwarth" School-house, 1½ miles from Arendtsville, to complete the organization. We are requested to invite the friends of "Little Mac" in all that region to be present, as several speeches may be expected.

☞The Democrats of Straban township will meet at the house of Jacob L. Grass, in Hunterstown, on Friday evening next, to form a McClellan Club. Turn out, every man!

The Democrats of Mountpleasant will meet at Brush Run School-house on Saturday evening next, for the same purpose. Rally, all!

IMPORTANT LETTER.

Reverdy Johnson Comes Out for McClellan.

The Administration Gets a Blow between the Eyes.

WASHINGTON, September 19.

HON. REVERDY JOHNSON FOR M'CLELLAN.

Washington was electrified to-day by the publication of the following letter from Senator Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, who was elected by his State Legislature opposed to the Democratic party, and who in the Senate acted not unfrequently with the Republican portion of that body. Let him speak for himself, as the oldest Senator in Congress:

SARATOGA SPRINGS, September 14.

GENTLEMEN: Your invitation to the meeting to be held in Washington on the 17th inst., to ratify the nomination of McClellan and Pendleton is but just received.

It will be out of my power to be with you, my stay here for some days longer being unavoidable. Opposed as I was to the original election of Mr. Lincoln to the station he now occupies, from a conviction of his being unequal to its duties, the manner in which he has met them, has but confirmed me in that opinion. With more than two millions of soldiers placed in his hands and an unlimited amount of treasure, his policy and his manner of using his power, instead of putting the rebellion down and bringing to our ranks the thousands of Union men who were then in each of the seceded states, and who, in some, are believed to outnumber the rebels, have but served the double purpose of uniting them against us and of dividing the public opinion of the loyal States. The effect, of course, is that notwithstanding the gallant deeds of our army and navy, and the manifest justice of our cause, the Union is even more effectually broken now than it was when his administration commenced.—Whatever of honesty of purpose may belong to him, and I am willing to admit that he has had it, his vacillation, his policy now conservative, now radical, his selection of military officers grossly incompetent, his treatment of those who were evidently competent, his yielding in this to what he has himself been often heard to say as an excuse, was "outside pressure," his having not only not punished, but as far as the public know, unrebuked the vandal excesses of military officers of his special selection, shocking the sentiment of the world, and disgracing us in the view of Christendom by the burning of private dwellings, and depriving their often exclusively female occupants of home and means of livelihood—all demonstrate that he is grossly incompetent to govern the country in this crisis of its fate.

How can an honorable man believe that one who has so signally failed for almost four entire years, can be successful if another four years be granted him? No one in Congress certainly. Not twenty members believe him equal or at all equal to the mighty task. He has been tried and found wanting. Let us have a change; none if loyal, can be for the worse. It is not that we wish to use his own classic figure to swap horses in the midst of a stream, but that when we are on a journey and safety depends on making our destination at the earliest moment, we should cast aside a spavined and thin horse, and secure a sound and active one.

In General McClellan we are furnished,—in the history of his life, in the purity of his character, his refinement, his attainments, civil and military, and, above all, in his perfect loyalty—every assurance that, under his executive guidance, the war, now so exhaustive of treasure and blood, will be soon brought to a triumphant termination, and this Union which "at all hazards" he will never agree to surrender, will be restored.

With regard,
REVERDY JOHNSON.

Hear an Old Man!

For the Compiler.

KINDERHOOK, ADAMS COUNTY,
September 12, 1864.

MR. EDITOR:—Will you allow me the *privilege of addressing a few words* through the columns of your valuable *Compiler*, to your numerous subscribers on the present condition of our country. Deplorable as our present condition is, we, (and when I say we I mean the whole country,) have great reason to rejoice and be glad at the unanimity and good feeling that characterized the proceedings of the Democratic Convention that recently assembled at Chicago, so unlike the Conventions of Charleston and Baltimore of 1860, which unfortunately resulted in the calamitous election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency. I say we have reason to be glad and rejoice that the late Convention so unanimously united on so popular and trustworthy a candidate as Gen. McClellan, because it has revived hopes for the salvation of our country that were well nigh extinguished before the meeting of that patriotic Convention. It has infused into the *heart of every lover of his country* a confiding hope that the days of Lincoln's imbecile and wretched administration are numbered, and that in a few months we shall have the happiness to rejoice that its end has come. Let us take a sober retrospective view of our country. Four years ago, when the Lincoln dynasty came into power, it will be admitted by all, that ours was the most prosperous and happy country on the face of the earth. Now let us contrast it with our present condition at the end of three years and six months of Lincoln's (so called) reform administration, and we find our beloved country in such a hopelessly wretched condition, that five hundred Washingtons, in 500 years, could not restore it to the condition it was in at the commencement of his administration. Heavy taxation and strict economy, if rigidly pursued for ages, may go far towards remedying our embarrassed financial condition; but what human power can heal the crushed, the broken hearts of the thousands of mothers, widows and helpless orphans, who, this day, in hopeless grief, bewail the loss of beloved sons, husbands and fathers, slaughtered in this inhuman war, and whose blood is now crying to heaven for vengeance. How can those mothers, widows and orphans ever be remunerated for their irreparable loss? *Echo says, How can they?* But let us not give way to despondency; but on the contrary let us hail with joy and gladness, the bright prospect of better times, opened to us by the Chicago Convention. Although Lincoln's administration has brought the country to the *very verge of ruin*, spilt the blood of thousands of our fellow citizens and still calling for more *victims for sacrifice to set at large the southern* negroes, who fared incomparably better whilst slaves than they do after he frees them, yet he is utterly incapable of settling the awful hurricane he has raised. He has neither the energy, the capacity or the will to bring the war to a successful termination, or restore peace to our bleeding country.—Let us then unite and hurl the imbecile from power, and place in *his stead*, a man that can and will accomplish those great ends.

I ask any supporter of Mr. Lincoln to place his finger on one single act of his that has resulted in good to the country. The Abolitionist exultingly points to his emancipation proclamation. Gracious heaven! Is he to be glorified and re-elected, for having perjured himself by violating, by that proclamation, the Constitution he had sworn to maintain and obey, as that Constitution guaranties slavery to such States as select it. Before I would see my country, which I so dearly love, irreparably ruined and enslaved, I would expatriate myself, and become the willing serf of the Russian Czar. Excuse me, Mr. Editor, for speaking my mind so freely. I am an old man, feel, deeply feel, the awful condition to which our beloved country has been brought since the advent of Lincoln's administration. I came into the world during Washington's administration, cast my first vote at Madison's re-election, have voted at every intervening presidential election since that time, and shall the Almighty spare me 'till November, I'm going to vote for Geo. B. McClellan and we'll elect him sure; for Lincoln has been weighed and found wanting. A.

LETTER FROM THE ARMY.

The Soldiers for McClellan.

For the Compiler.

CAMP ON WELDON RAILROAD, VA.,
September 10, 1864.

MR. EDITOR:—Thinking it might be interesting to many of the readers of your most worthy paper to hear from some of the Adams county boys in the Potomac army, I will pen you a few lines.

I am glad to be able to greet you with an "All quiet along the line," for we have a rough time in getting and keeping possession of the Weldon Railroad, although we are now victoriously camped on the battle field, and I think by this time Lee and his army are pretty well convinced that any attempt to dislodge us from here would be fruitless and attended with a useless loss of life. I suppose you will have heard before this of the capture of the greater part of the 3d brigade, 3d division, 5th army corps, (which was the remainder of the old Pennsylvania Reserve Corps still in the field.)—The brigade numbered about 800, of which 175 men and 2 officers escaped capture.

The names of the captured from Adams county were Obed M. Beard, Samuel Cassat, Elijah Leech, James McGlaughlin, John F. Bittinger, George W. Pensyl and David Woodring, all formerly of Capt. Minnigh's company. The relatives of the captured can congratulate themselves on their friends being allowed the privilege of stopping at the "Hotel de Libby," as letters have been received from them since their arrival in Richmond. This morning our peaceful slumbers were broken by the shrill whistle of a locomotive in our rear. We were at a loss to know what it meant, unless the rebs had invented some infernal machine in the shape of a locomotive to make a raid.—Imagine our surprise on learning that in seven days Grant has had a Railroad constructed the entire length of the army, from right to left, a distance of 15 miles.

The nomination of the gallant little Mac by the Chicago Convention, has caused quite a stir in this army, and was received with *hearty cheers*. The army of the Potomac will do her duty towards her former commander.

I suppose the Abolitionists of Pennsylvania did not think when they were urging so hard the right of the soldier to vote that they were upholding the warmest friends of their opponents. They would try to make the soldiers believe that they are their *friends*; but the soldiers are not blind as to who are their true friends. As the butcher is a friend to the ox, so are the Abolitionists friends to the soldiers. They think through their pretended friendship to use us as tools to elect their candidate and fight for the freedom of their god, the negro. But they are sadly mistaken. The soldiers are well aware that two years ago McClellan was removed from command on the most frivolous pretension, merely because the Abolitionists were afraid that he was growing too popular and might at some future day be brought forward for office and defeat them. They thought they would crush him in his infancy, before he grew too strong. To prove what I have just said I only need refer to a little incident which occurred last fall, while we were camped along the Rapidan. There was a subscription going around to buy a sword to be presented to Gen. McClellan as a token of esteem from the army of the Potomac. No sooner had some of the Abolition officers found it out than it was stopped and our money refunded; and there is reason to believe that the order to stop it came from pretty high authority.

But it is not strange to us that the Abolitionists are making every effort to defeat us and continue their wholesale murder—for so soon as the war is stopped and the Union restored the power of the usurpers will be gone, and they would sooner see the country ruined than to feel their power go from them.

Citizens of Adams county, to you I appeal. We have just passed through four years of blood and sorrow. For nearly four years we have been ruled as it were with the iron rod of tyranny—freedom of the press and freedom of speech alike have been denied us—peaceable citizens have been arrested, dragged from their slumbering couches at the midnight hour, and without judge or jury, have been hurried to the loathsome dungeon—the negro and the white man have been brought on equal footing—you are now groaning beneath the weight of taxation—perhaps mourning the loss of loved ones who have fallen on the bloody field.

White men, freemen, voters, to you it is to decide *whether we are to have four more* such years as we have just passed. To you it is to decide whether we are freemen; and whether we are to inherit the blest boon of liberty which our forefathers fought to bequeath us. Should you fail to do your duty we will be bound four years more to be the tools of Abolition leaders. We have a desperate enemy to contend with—an enemy made desperate by the fear of defeat.—He will use every means within his grasp, both fair and unfair, to defeat us. You only need rally your whole force, go to the polls and vote, and we will gain an easy and glorious victory. For on the election of the gallant little Mac depends the salvation of the country. Citizens at home, do your duty, and you will have such a vote from the Army of the Potomac as will make the great heads at Washington quake and tremble with fear.

I have noticed for some time that the editor of a *miserable little sheet*, printed in your town, called the *Star*, seems to take a peculiar delight in ridiculing Gen. McClellan. But then I do not know but what the brave editor has a right to speak. He served his country three long months, and at Martinsburg, like Humphrey Clinker,

"Fought and run away,
That he might live to fight another day."

Yours truly, W. E.,
1st Rifles, P. V. V.

☞The *Sentinel* says "the people understand that Mr. Coffroth voted against every measure calculated to strengthen the Government." This assertion is entirely gratuitous—utterly untrue. He voted for all the appropriations except one for $30,000 for the *benefit of the negroes*.

☞The *Sentinel* admits that it "approved" of "some military action" of Gen. McClellan "between two and three years ago." Since then Gen. McClellan has become the Democratic candidate for President, and *therefore* our neighbor can "approve" no longer. Oh, no! There's a good, fat *office* involved. "That's what's the matter!"

☞We have been informed that the administration is resorting to this trick to reduce the majorities in strong Democratic districts. They engage laborers, here and elsewhere, for Nashville, Memphis, etc., by offering high wages—ship them off thither; offer them a musket when they get there, and a soldier's pay. If they refuse they suffer for it, and at any rate it is managed that they are kept away from home till after election.—*World.*

☞Vallandigham made a McClellan speech at Dayton the other night.

Town & County.

☞Provost Marshal Eyster despatches that "all who paid commutation in 1864 are liable to the draft now about to be made."

☞We suppose that two-thirds of the districts in this county have filled their quotas. The balance are at work to do so.

☞Mr. Reuben Golden, of Highland township, has our thanks for a basket of splendid apples. Also, Mr. Henry Cromer, of Cumberland township, for a basket of delicious peaches.

☞Forbear, "X," forbear! Your kindness is almost more than we can bear. Your puffery may spoil us—may make us proud—may lead us to aspire to—*the Senate!*

☞We are often surprised to find so few SEWING MACHINES in use, in our section of the country. In the large cities, every family has its sewing Machine, and they would not be without one for ten times its cost. It is certainly the most useful and economical invention of the age, and we advise our readers to hesitate no longer, but see to getting one of these labor and life saving Machines. There are a great many kinds of Sewing Machines, and we have taken some pains to examine into their respective merits, and we have come to the conclusion that the WHEELER & WILSON, HIGHEST PREMIUM SEWING MACHINE, is decidedly the best.

These unequalled Machines are adapted to every variety of Sewing for family wear, from the lightest muslins to the heaviest cloths. They work equally well upon silk, linen, woollen, and cotton goods, with silk, cotton, or linen thread. They will seam, quilt, gather, hem, fell, cord, braid, bind, and perform every kind of sewing, making a beautiful and perfect stitch alike on both sides of the article sewed. The sewing will never unravel or wash out.

The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines are so simple that a child can work them with ease. Printed instructions are sent with every Machine, so that any one can operate them without any trouble or difficulty. Every Machine is warranted, and the money returned if not entirely satisfactory.

Over Fifty thousand of the celebrated Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines are sold every year, and yet the demand is so great that they can hardly be supplied as fast as ordered. *Machines are carefully packed and sent in good order to any portion of the country.*

We hope our readers will write at once to the Wheeler & Wilson Agency, No. 704 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, and get one of their Almanacs for 1865, and specimens of work done by Machine, all of which they will send by mail, free of charge, to any address. We know them to be the best, most simple and cheapest Machine in use.

CAN WE WIN?—LOOK AT THE FACTS.

We are often asked by our friends, can the Democrats possibly elect General McClellan? We say, yes, easily. Look around you and see the evidence of it with which every man may prove the result for himself. Look around you—among your friends and acquaintances. Do you know any Democrats who are not going for MCCLELLAN? Hardly one from Maine to Minnesota, outside of Maryland. Do you not know many men in your city, county, or town who voted for LINCOLN four years ago who will not vote for him now—who are working for MCCLELLAN—true patriots, who see LINCOLN's unworthiness, and will not re-elect him to power? Do you not see the Republican papers working with desperate energy, not to make proselytes—not to win support to LINCOLN, but simply to hold their own—to keep more men from deserting to the opposition?

This is the situation everywhere. MCCLELLAN's gains are thus in the aggregate enormous. Neither the bayonets, nor the money, nor the office-holders of LINCOLN can save him from defeat. The Democrats and conservative men of the North can not only "possibly elect MCCLELLAN." They can't possibly help electing him. Reckon up these changes in your own county; observe that the changes are all one way over the country, and then remember the small percentage of the total vote required to win, and figure out the result. Look at New England, Maine, even—a gain of over three thousand votes against an aggregate of influence which can in no state be thus concentrated in November.—*World.*

☞The North Carolina *Times* claims that a majority of the Legislature are "Holden men; opposed to the continuance of the war, but they will not dare to speak out because of the military power. This is in accordance with the assertion of the Northern Democracy. Give to the Southern masses assurance of a re-establishment of the old Union and Constitution by electing McClellan, and they will at once throw off the grasp of their military leaders and be glad to come back into the Federal Union. Mr. Lincoln's policy holds out no inducement for them to return, because it embraces only loss, punishment, and serfdom to them.—*Patriot & Union.*

☞The corrupt practices in the Treasury Department, particularly where the Government notes are printed, were proven beyond a doubt. An individual by the name of Clark, who has the entire charge of the Department, was convicted of the grossest immoralities and misconduct. *The facts* were laid before Mr. Lincoln, and he refused to have him removed from the position he disgraces. Can the public have any confidence in the honesty and virtue of a man who permits such an office-holder to stain and blacken his Administration?—*Age.*

☞Let the people remember, that when McClellan had defeated the enemy, driven him out of Maryland, saved the Capital and quieted the fears of the Presidential jester, that Abe Lincoln suspended him from command!

☞The Abolition journals are beginning to assail the military career of Gen. McClellan. What will the veterans who fought under their beloved commander, say to the contemptible sneers of the Lincoln party, whose candidate called for a vulgar negro song, while they were lying wounded and bleeding, on the field of Antietam?

☞The laboring man who is delighted with the present high prices of all the necessaries of life, and is desirous of paying a dollar a yard for muslin, thirty cents a pound for sugar, fifty cents for a pound of coffee, three cents for a box of matches, twelve dollars for a ton of coal, can be gratified by voting for Abraham Lincoln.

☞Gen. Hooker said in a speech in New York State the other day, that he *was not so sanguine as many persons were about the speedy ending of the war.* He ought to know the way things are managed by the Government pretty well by this time. His remark shows that he does.

☞Shoddy electioneers against McClellan because it says he was once in favor of a draft. Shoddy perhaps forgets who has *enforced* drafts six or eight times during the past year.

☞All Union men North and South now look upon McClellan as the Great Restorer. Through Little Mac will come peace and Union—prosperity and happiness!

☞Andrew Johnson, the Abolition candidate for Vice President, in a speech made in Baltimore a year ago said: "When you hear a man talking about his Constitutional rights, spot him—he's a traitor."

☞The Chicago *Telegraph*, a radical German Fremont paper, says: "The nomination of McClellan is the strongest which the Democrats could make, and Abe Lincoln must now be defeated by it."

☞Have you heard the news from Maine, Maine, Maine? Latest news from Maine shows that the majority of the shoddy candidate has been cut down from last year, *just about four thousand votes!*

HEAVY BATTLE NEAR WINCHESTER.

Sheridan Victorious!

On Monday morning last, Gen. Sheridan attacked Gen. Early on the Berryville pike, and after a stubborn and sanguinary engagement, lasting until 5 o'clock in the evening, defeated him, driving him through Winchester, capturing 2500 prisoners and five pieces of artillery. Rebel loss in killed and wounded put down at 5,000—Gens. Rhodes and Gordon reported killed, and three other general officers wounded. Federal loss estimated at 500 killed an 3,000 wounded—Gen. Russell killed, and Gens. Upton, McIntosh and Chapman wounded. The rebels retreated to Flint Hill, south of Strasburg, and made a stand. They were attacked by Sheridan's forces, and their works captured on Wednesday, with 16 cannon, and a number of prisoners, but how many is not stated.

The rebels captured 2500 beef cattle from Grant's army, with several hundred of Kautz's cavalry, and all the cattle guards, on Friday week. The cattle were grazing eight miles below City Point. The booty carried off was worth half a million of dollars. Pursuit was made, but too late.

Fearful Railroad Accident—About 4 o'clock on Wednesday morning, near Thompsontown Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, thirty-eight miles west of Harrisburg a passenger train ran into a freight train standing on the track. The effect of the collision was fearful. The baggage car and two of the passenger cars were literally smashed together. The gas, lighting the cars, took fire; the doors were locked. The scene beggars description. Some forty human beings were consumed with the baggage or otherwise injured. One lady got half out of the rubbish, when her clothes took fire and she fell back suffocated. One gentleman lost his wife and five children, and a lady lost an aunt and three children.

☞The McClellan Club of the Borough had a spirited meeting on Saturday evening. Wm. McClean, Esq., and Dr. J. A. Swope made capital speeches. Speaking every Saturday evening.

☞Sufferers by rebel raids and invasions in Adams county, remember that a REPUBLICAN Legislature refused you relief.

☞Who is the true friend of the Soldiers? "LITTLE MAC."

Who is the true friend of the People?—"LITTLE MAC."

Who will the Soldiers vote for? "LITTLE MAC."

Who will the People vote for? "LITTLE MAC."

☞At Elmira, New York, a squad of President Lincoln's *negro soldiers* are engaged hunting up *white men* who have been drafted. The darkies carry a high head, as, with gun in hand, they drag white men from their families and march them off to camp, to fight for the freedom of Southern negroes who don't want to be free. All who like this picture can vote the Republican ticket.

☞The N. Y. *Freeman's Journal* comes to us flying the names of McClellan and Pendleton, and vigorously urging all to support them. The work goes gloriously!

☞We hear the most cheering news of the canvass from the West. A distinguished citizen of Indiana informs us that there is no doubt at all of the election of a Democratic Governor in that state by fifteen thousand majority in October next; and so popular is the name of McClellan that he is sure to carry Indiana by at least twenty-five thousand majority.—*World.*

☞Had Pennsylvania had a Democratic Legislature last winter, our people would have been paid their damages. Their only hope is in a Democratic majority in both Houses next winter. Let all interested vote to secure such a result.

☞A Democratic Meeting will be held at ARENDTSVILLE on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 4th. Let the meeting be a BIG ONE!

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

Consumptive sufferers will receive a valuable prescription for the Cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all throat and lung affections, (free of charge,) by sending their address to

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg,
Kings county,
New York.

Sept. 26. 3m

EDITOR OF THE COMPILER:

DEAR SIR:—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send, by return mail, to all who wish it (free), a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in ten days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

I will also mail free to *those having Bald* Heads, or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than thirty days.

All applications answered by return mail without charge. Respectfully yours,

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
831 Broadway, New York.

Aug. 1, 1864. 3m

THE MARKETS.

GETTYSBURG—SATURDAY LAST.

Flour	10 00 to 11 50
Rye Flour	9 00
White Wheat	2 40 to 2 50
Red Wheat	2 20 to 2 30
Corn	1 60
Rye	1 50
Oats	80
Buckwheat	75
Clover Seed	12 00 to 13 00
Timothy Seed	3 50 to 4 00
Flax Seed	2 50 to 2 75
Plaster of Paris	11 50
Plaster ground, per bag	1 75

BALTIMORE—FRIDAY LAST.

Flour	11 25 to 11 37
Wheat	2 38 to 2 88
Rye	1 63 to 1 6[illegible]
Corn	1 65 to 1 85
Oats	88 to 90
Beef Cattle, per hund	8 50 to [illegible] 00
Hogs, per hund	18 00 to 20 00
Hay	30 00 to 32 00
Whiskey	1 85 to 1 87

DIED.

☞Obituary notices 3 cents per line for all over four lines—cash to accompany notice.

On the 13th inst., SAMUEL BEECHER, son Samuel and Sarah A. Beecher, of Beechersville, aged 16 years and 7 days.

Yesterday week, in Heidlersburg, GEORGE, son of Mr. Amos Yeatts, aged about 8 months.

On Monday last, in Tyrone township, Mr. SAMUEL SADLER, Jr., aged about 30 years.

Notice.

DR. JOSEPH N. SMITH'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Dr. Joseph N. Smith, late of Butler twp., Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, she hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

LOUISA A. SMITH, (Widow,)
Administratrix.

Sept. 26, 1864. 6t

GOOD CIDER.—Just received at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store, the pure Sulphate of Lime for preserving Cider.

PICKING has the finest assortment of Spring and Summer Clothing in town.

Orphan's Court Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—On SATURDAY, the 15th day of OCTOBER next, in pursuance of an Order of the Orphan's Court of Adams county, the subscribers, Administrators of the estate of Jacob Rex, dec'd., will offer at Public Sale, on the premises,

THE FARM of said deceased, situate in Butler township, Adams county, adjoining lands of *John Boyer, John Wisler, John Lauver, Daniel March*, and Israel Bricker, containing 100 Acres, and the usual allowance, more or less. The land is in a good state of cultivation, having all been limed—with due proportions of Wood-land and Meadow. The buildings are a Two-story Weatherboarded Dwelling HOUSE, Log Barn, with Wagon Shed, Shop, Wood House, &c.—There is a good Orchard on the premises, with a variety of fruit; also a well of neverfailing water at the door of the dwelling. The property is situate on the State road leading to Newville. The Great Conowago creek runs through the farm, the creek being bridged where the State road crosses the same.

☞Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

BURKHART WERT,
AMOS REX,
Administrators.

By the Court—J. J. Fink, Clerk.

☞If not sold on said day, the Farm will be RENTED at public outcry.

Sept. 26, 1864. ts

Desirable Farm

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale his FARM, situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, Pa., on the Bonaughtown road, three miles north of Littlestown, adjoining lands of Joseph Sheely, Levi Schwartz, Jacob Parr, and others, containing 75 Acres, more or less. The improvements are all new, consisting of a Two-story BRICK HOUSE, with two story brick Back-building, both well finished, a Bank Barn, Wagon Shed, Corn Crib, Carriage House, Wash House, and other out-buildings; two excellent wells of water—one at the house and the other at the barn; two young *Orchards of choice fruit, &c. Also a Tenant* House and Stable, with an Orchard, Well, &c.,

The land has been limed, the greater part a second time; it is under good fencing and the very best cultivation.

☞Persons wishing to view the property are requested to call on the subscriber, residing thereon.

ELIAS MAYER.

Sept. 26, 1864. tf

Town Property

FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers at Private Sale, a LOT OF GROUND, situate on the corner of West Middle and Washington streets, Gettysburg, having thereon erected a Two-story Brick DWELLING HOUSE, a one and a half story Weatherboarded Dwelling House, and a Blacksmith Shop. Also a well of water and fruit trees on the lot. This is a corner lot and very desirable. Persons *wishing to view it are requested to call on* Capt. Wm. J. Martin, my agent.

☞If not sold before FRIDAY, the 21st of October next, the property will on that day be offered at Public Sale, on the premises, at 1 o'clock, P. M., when terms will be made known.

MICHAEL DILLON.

Sept. 26, 1864. ts

Desirable Property

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The subscriber offers at Private Sale, his PROPERTY, situate in Tyrone township, Adams county, on the road leading from York Springs to Oxford, 4 miles from the former and 6 from the latter, adjoining lands of George Mummert, Samuel Chronister, Levi Raffensperger, and others, containing about 48 Acres—about 10 acres of good timber, and a due proportion of meadow. A part of the land has been limed. The improvements are a Two-story Frame HOUSE, Frame Barn, Hog Pen, and other out-buildings. The buildings are all new, having been put up within the last five or six years. There is a well of water convenient to the house with a pump in it; a never-failing spring on the property; also a good Apple Orchard of choice fruit, with other fruit trees, such as peach, pear, apricot, cherry, &c.

Persons wishing to view the property are requested to call on the subscriber, residing thereon.

SAMUEL THOMAS.

Sept. 26, 1864. 3t

Orphan's Court Sale.

ON THURSDAY, the 20th day of OCTOBER next, by order of the Orphan's Court of Adams county, the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Jeremiah Sheets, deceased, will sell the lands of said deceased at Public Sale, on the premises, viz:

No. 1: A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Freedom township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Abraham Wilson, Casper Myers, and others, and on the road from Dubs' mill to Gettysburg, containing 17 Acres, more or less, with a Log Weatherboarded HOUSE, Frame Barn, and other buildings thereon. Also a good Orchard, and a spring of good water near the door. The land has been limed, is in a good state of cultivation, and has a good proportion of meadow.

No. 2. A TRACT OF LAND, in Highland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Abraham Wilson, Joseph Mickley, and others, containing 25 Acres, more or less, part in timber and part improved, *a portion of it having* been limed.

Persons wishing to purchase can view the land previous to the day of sale.

☞Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

WM. ROSS WHITE,
Administrator.

Sept. 26, 1864. ts

Sheriff's Sale.

IN pursuance of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa., and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House, in Gettysburg, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of OCTOBER next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, viz:

A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Latimore township, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lands of Andrew Lerew on the south, Daniel Menges on the east, and Isaac Worley on the north and west, containing 10 Acres, more or less, 8 acres of which are in timber. Seized and taken in execution as the property of ROBERT C. LIVINGSTON.

ADAM REBERT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Gettysburg, Sept. 26, '64.

☞Ten per cent. of the purchase money upon all sales by the Sheriff must be paid over immediately after the property is struck down or upon failure to comply therewith the property will be again put up for sale.

Notice to Assessors.

THE Assessors elected at the last Spring Election are hereby notified to attend at the Commissioners' Office, in the borough of Gettysburg, to receive blank Assessment Duplicates and the necessary instructions, as follows:

The Assessors of Union, Conowago, Berwick, Berwick borough, Oxford, Hamilton, Reading, Mountpleasant, Germany, Straban, Mountjoy and Littlestown, will attend on TUESDAY, the 1[illegible]th day of October next.

And the Assessors of the borough of Gettysburg, Cumberland, Highland, Freedom, Liberty, Hamiltonban, Franklin, Butler, Menallen, Tyrone, Huntington and Latimore, will attend on WEDNESDAY, the 1[illegible]th of October next.

By order of the Commissioners,
J. M. WALTER, Clerk.

Sept. [illegible], 1864. td

Notice.

MARY SNEERINGER'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Mary Sneeringer, late of Conowago township, Adams county, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Union township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH L. SHORB, Adm'r.

Sept. 26, 1864. 6t

Battle-field Views.

A FULL set of our Photographic Views of the Battle-field of Gettysburg, form a splendid gift for the Holidays. The finest yet published can be seen at the Excelsior Gallery.

TYSON BROTHERS, Gettysburg.

Valuable Farms

AT PUBLIC SALE.—On WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of OCTOBER next, in pursuance of the Will of Peter Trostle, deceased, the following Real Estate will be offered for sale, on the premises, viz:

No. 1. THE HOME FARM, containing 152 Acres, more or less, in Straban township, Adams county, one mile from Gettysburg, adjoining lands of Joseph Weible, Henry Eckert, and others, with a new Two-story BRICK HOUSE, Bank Barn, and other improvements; abundance of water and fruit on the premises. The land has been *limed and is in a good* state of cultivation, with a good proportion of Timber-land, and is very desirable.

No. 2. A FARM, containing 112 Acres, more or less, adjoining lands of John Rummel, Daniel Spangler, and others, in the same township, about 2 miles from Gettysburg, with a Two-story Stone Dwelling HOUSE, Bank Barn, and other out-buildings thereon. A stream of water runs thro the farm. The land has been limed and is in a good state of cultivation, under good fence, and has about 30 acres of timber.

No. 3: A TRACT OF WOODLAND, near the Bonaughtown road, one and a half miles from Gettysburg, adjoining lands of William Spangler, and others, containing 10 Acres, more or less, with valuable timber on it—This land will be sold in several lots, to suit purchasers.

Also, at the same time and place,

No. 4. A TRACT OF MOUNTAIN LAND, containing 4½ Acres, in Hamiltonban township, on the Cold Springs road, adjoining lands of William Spangler, and others, with good young chesnut timber, of easy access.

☞Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to call on the Executor, residing in Straban township.

☞Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

DANIEL STALLSMITH,
Acting Executor.

Sept. 26, 1864. ts

Desirable Small Farm

AT PUBLIC SALE.—On SATURDAY, the 29th day of OCTOBER next, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, HIS FARM, situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, on the Baltimore turnpike, 3 miles south of Gettysburg, adjoining lands of *Aaron Sheely, Esq., Samuel B. Miller, Esq.*, William Cownover, Marks's Church, and others, containing 69 Acres and 17 Perches, more or less. The improvements are a Two-story BRICK HOUSE, (suitable for two families,) Double Log Barn, with Sheds, Wagon Shed, Corn Crib, Carriage House, Hog Pen, and other out-buildings; also a never-failing well of excellent water, and a young Apple Orchard, with other fruit. There is also upon the premises a first rate SAW MILL, White Run supplying the power. There are about 11 acres of Timber to the farm. The property is beautifully located, and very desirable. Persons wishing to view it are requested to call on the undersigned, residing thereon.

☞Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

DANIEL SHEAFER.

Sept. 26, 1864. ts

Auctioneering.

RICHARD TRIMMER, of Straban township, Adams county, Pa., has commenced SALE CRYING, and will be happy to attend to all calls that may be made. He will do his best to render satisfaction in all cases, and will be moderate in his charges. Thankful for the patronage already bestowed upon him, he asks that the public generally give him a trial.

Sept. 26. 6m

A Splendid Farm

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Daniel Polly, deceased, offer at private sale, the MANSION PLACE of said deceased, adjoining lands of Charles Polly, Jacob Lott, Abraham Plank, and others, containing about 230 Acres, about 25 acres of which are in good Timber. 35 acres in good Meadow, and the balance in a good state of cultivation. The said Farm is situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, within three miles of Gettysburg, and within one-eighth of a mile of the Gettysburg and Chambersburg Turnpike. The improvements are a large Two-story Weatherboarded HOUSE, Bank Barn, Corn Crib, Wagon Shed, &c.

☞Terms easy.

☞If not sold before the 15th day of October next, it will then be for Rent.

J. B. DANNER,
C. B. POLLY,
Executors.

Sept. 19, 1864. ts

House and Lot

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned, having joined the army, offers his House and Lot at private sale, situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Wm. Cownover and A. Spangler, and near McAlister's mill. The Lot contains about 3 Acres of well improved land, on which are erected a new one and a half story STONE HOUSE, with Kitchen and out-buildings. The Lot is under good fencing.

☞Any person wishing to see the property can call on Mrs. Tawney, living in the south end of Baltimore street, Gettysburg. She will give all necessary information.

C. Z. TAWNEY.

Sep. 19, 1864. 3t

Notice.

PENN'A DEP'T OF COMMON SCHOOLS,
HARRISBURG, Sept. 12, 1864.

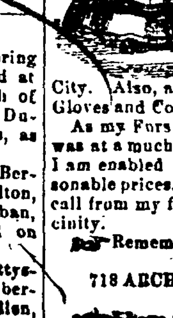
GENTLEMEN:—Application having been made by the boards of Directors of a majority of School Districts in said County, stating their desire to increase the salary of *the County Superintendent thereof*, you are respectfully requested to meet in convention, at the Court House, in Gettysburg, on MONDAY, the 10th day of OCTOBER, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose above stated, according to the terms of the 8th section of the supplement to the School Law, approved on the 8th day of May, 1855.

C. R. COBURN,
Sup't Common Schools.

To the School Directors of Adams co.

Sept. 19, 1864. 3t

Ladies' Fancy Furs!



AT JOHN FAREIRA'S old established FUR MANUFACTORY, No. 718 ARCH Street, above 7th, PHILAD'A.—I have now in store of my own Importation and Manufacture, one of the LARGEST and most BEAUTIFUL selections of FANCY FURS, for Ladies' and Children's wear, in the City. Also, a fine assortment of Gent's Fur Gloves and Collars.

As my Furs were all purchased when Gold was at a much lower premium than at present, I am enabled to dispose of them at very reasonable prices, and I would therefore solicit a call from my friends of Adams county and vicinity.

☞Remember the name, number and street!

JOHN FAREIRA,
718 ARCH Street, above 7th, south side,
PHILADELPHIA.

☞[illegible] partner, nor connection with any [illegible] in Philadelphia.

Sept. 12, 1864. 5m

Jacob Harley,

(SUCCESSOR TO STAUFFER & HARLEY,)

NO. 622 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA.—Dealer in Fine Gold and Silver WATCHES; Fine Gold JEWELRY; Solid SILVERWARE, and the best make of SILVER PLATED WARE. Constantly on hand a large assortment of the above goods at *low prices.*

Watches and Fine Clocks REPAIRED, by skillful workmen; also, Jewelry repairing; Engraving and all kinds of Hair-work to order, at short notice.

☞Don't forget the OLD STAND, No. 622 Market Street, Philadelphia.

Aug. 15, 1864. 3m

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS of distinguished individuals, including a number of our prominent Generals, and the old hero John L. Burns, *for sale at the counter of* the Excelsior Gallery, Gettysburg.

TYSON BROTHERS.

Valuable Real Estate

AND LIME FACTORY

AT PUBLIC SALE.

The undersigned, intending to move west, will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 20th day of OCTOBER, 1864, his valuable Lot of Land and Lime Factory, situated in Mount Rock, Adams county, Pa., one mile west of McSherrystown and three *quarters of a mile from Conowago Chapel*, at the public road leading from McSherrystown to Hunterstown. The lot is in the very best condition, containing 2¼ Acres of Land. The improvements thereon erected are a large Two-story BRICK HOUSE and Kitchen, with a well of water at the door, a Bank Barn, Blacksmith's Shop with other out-buildings.

THE LIME FACTORY consists of two excellent Kilns (cased with fire proof brick) with a large lime house attached and an extensive lime stone quarry close to the lime kilns, all in the best order. The buildings and all the improvements are new and put up with the best materials.

Persons wishing to view the property before the day of sale can do so by calling on the undersigned residing on the premises.

☞Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

SAMUEL WOLF.

Sept. 19, 1864. ts*

Valuable Property,

TO be sold at Public Sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 15th of OCTOBER next:

Two new two and a half story BRICK HOUSES, in High street, Gettysburg, with the right to a well of excellent water on adjoining lot.

Also, a corner building LOT, on High and Washington streets, with a well of excellent water on it.

Also, a two story BRICK HOUSE, with joint use of a well of excellent water, the lot facing 30 feet on Railroad street.

Also, the adjoining LOT, of 30 feet on Railroad street, with a small stable on it.

Also, two very eligible LOTS, on West Chambersburg street, each 30 feet front, and one having a large stable on it.

Also, a valuable TRACT OF LAND, of 23 Acres, more or less, on the Millerstown road, adjoining the late residence of Dr. Schmucker. There is an orchard of about 50 apple and peach trees on it. The improvements on it are an excellent two story Frame HOUSE, Barn, and several Sheds.—There is on it a beautiful grove of 5 acres, and the water right to a neverfailing well of good water.

☞Terms of sale are one-third when possession is given and the balance in two equal semi-annual payments.

The lots, and the house and land on Seminary hill, can be taken possession of immediately, and the houses in town on the 1st of April next.

Several of these houses are small, will be sold cheap, and would suit volunteers desirous *of providing a home for their families.*

☞If not sold, the properties will be RENTED on said day. For particulars apply to

W. A. DUNCAN.

Sept. 19, 1864. ts

A Desirable Farm

AT PRIVATE SALE OR FOR TRADE.—The undersigned offers his FARM at Private Sale, or in trade for Town Property in *Gettysburg, Hanover, York or Baltimore.* The Farm is located in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lands of John Socks, Wm. H. Lott, Esq., and others, and containing 104 ACRES, more or less, improved with a new Two-story STONE HOUSE, Log Barn, Corn Crib and Wagon Shed, also a one and a half story Stone Tenant House, with a Stable, and other out-buildings. There is a well of good water near the door, and several springs on the premises, with a fine young Apple Orchard. The land has been limed twice, and is in excellent cultivation. There are due proportions of Woodland and Meadow Mills, churches and school houses convenient.

Persons wishing to view the property are requested to call on the owner, in Gettysburg.

GEO. F. KALBFLEISCH.

Sept. 12, 1864. tf

Notice.

ALL persons who have not paid their BOUNTY TAX in Straban township, will please pay the same to the members of the Board in the several School Districts, on or before the *11th day of OCTOBER, 1864. If not paid on* or before the above date the Books will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. By order of the Board,

JACOB B. MILLER,
PHILIP DONOHUE,
WILLIAM STALLSMITH,
HENRY BUCHER,
DANIEL THOMAS,
MOSES C. BENNER.

Straban tp., Sept. 12, 1864. td

Public Sale.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1st, at 1 o'clock, P. M., THE OLD SCHOOL HOUSE situated ¼ of a mile south-east of Hunterstown—it being frame and weatherboarded.

☞Sale to take place at the School House, when terms will be made known. By order of the Board,

MOSES C. BENNER, Sec'y.

Straban tp., Sept. 12, 1864. td

At Private Sale.

THE large THREE-STORY BRICK WARE-HOUSE, in New Oxford, (10 miles east of Gettysburg,) with Switch and 1¼ Acres of Ground attached. The ground lies on both sides of the Railroad and the stand is one of the best in the county. Apply to

C. F. WINTER, York, Pa.,
or J. BASTRESS, New Oxford.

Sept. 5, 1864. 6t*

Hay! Hay!

THE subscriber, agent for YOUNG & STEIN, of Hanover, gives notice to the Farmers of Adams county, that he is ready and now prepared to receive HAY, at his packing establishment on the corner of Washington and Railroad streets, Gettysburg, and will pay the highest price for the same.

H. UTZ.

Sept. 5, 1864. 4t*

Notice.

DANIEL SNYDER'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Daniel Snyder, late of Hamiltonban township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Waynesboro', Franklin county, Pa., he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

D. B. RUSSELL, Adm'r.

Aug. 22, 1864. 6t

Dissolution

OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the Co-partnership existing under the firm, name and style of Norbeck & Martin, *is hereby dissolved my mutual consent.* Wm. J. Martin will continue the business at the old stand.

JACOB NORBECK,
WM. J. MARTIN.

Sept. 1, 1864.

☞All persons knowing themselves indebted to the above firm will please call and settle soon, as we are desirous of having the books closed immediately.

Sept. 5, 1864. 4t

Still at Work.

THE undersigned continues the CARRIAGE-MAKING BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his old stand, in East Middle street, Gettysburg.

NEW WORK made to order, and REPAIRING done promptly and at lowest prices.

Two first-rate SPRING WAGONS and a SLEIGH for sale.

JACOB TROXEL.

Dec. 7, 1863.

For Sale or Exchange.

A VERY desirable GRIST MILL, with 38 ACRES OF LAND, in Germany township. I will exchange for a Farm, and pay the difference, if any.

GEO. ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, Oct. 5, 1863. tf

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, in great variety, at SCHICK'S.

COTTON GLOVES, for Men and Boys, can be had cheap at SCHICK'S.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS, in and by the Act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled "An act to regulate the General Elections of this Commonwealth," enacted on the 2d of July, 1839, it is enjoined on me to give Public Notice of such Election to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected: I, ADAM REBERT, Sheriff of the County of Adams, do, therefore, hereby give this public notice to the Electors of the said County of Adams, that a *General Election* will be held in said County, on the *Second Tuesday of October next, (the 11th,)* in the several Districts composed of the following Townships, viz:

In the First district, composed of the Bor. of Gettysburg, at the Court-house, in Gettysburg.

In the Second district, composed of the township of Germany, at the house of Nathaniel Eames, in the town of Littlestown, in the township of Germany.

In the Third district, composed of the township of Oxford, at the house of E. M. Noel, in the town of New Oxford.

In the Fourth district, composed of the townships of Latimore and Huntington, at the house of G. W. Hildebrand, in the township of Huntington.

In the Fifth district, composed of the townships of Hamiltonban and Liberty, at the Public School-house in Millerstown.

In the Sixth district, composed of the township of Hamilton, at the house now occupied by Daniel Becker, in the town of East Berlin.

In the Seventh district, composed of the township of Menallen, in the Public School-house in the town of Bendersville.

In the Eighth district, composed of the township of Straban, at the house of Jacob L. Grass, in Hunterstown.

In the Ninth district, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house now occupied by John F. Butt, in said township.

In the Tenth district, composed of the township of Conowago, at the house of Jeremiah Johns, in McSherrystown.

In the Eleventh district, composed of the township of Tyrone, at the house of Allen M. Cook, in Heidlersburg.

In the Twelfth district, composed of the township of Mountjoy, at the house of Mrs. V. Hanse, in said township.

In the Thirteenth district, composed of the township of Mountpleasant, at the public School-house in said township, situate at the cross roads, the one leading from Oxford to the Two Taverns, the other from Hunterstown to Hanover.

In the Fourteenth district, composed of the township of Reading, at the house of R. M. Dicks, in Hampton.

In the Fifteenth district, composed of the *Borough of Berwick*, at the Public School-house in Abbottstown.

In the Sixteenth district, composed of the township of Freedom, at the house of Samuel Moritz, in said township.

In the Seventeenth district, composed of the township of Union, at the house of Enoch Lefever, in said township.

In the Eighteenth district, composed of the township of Butler, at the public School-house in Middletown, in said township.

In the Nineteenth district, composed of the township of Berwick, at the Pigeon Hill School-house, in said township.

In the Twentieth district, composed of the township of Cumberland, at the house of D. *Bluebaugh, in the borough of Gettysburg.*

In the Twenty-first district, composed of the township of Highland, at the School House at Lower Marsh Creek Presbyterian Church, in said township.

In the Twenty-second district, composed of the borough of Littlestown, in the most westerly School-house in said borough.

At which time and places will be elected

One Member of Congress, to represent the District composed of the Counties of Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset;

One Member of Assembly;

One County Commissioner;

One Director of the Poor; and

Two County Auditors.

Particular attention is directed to the Act of Assembly, passed the 27th day of February, 1849, entitled "An act relative to voting at elections in Adams, *Dauphin, York, Lancaster*, Cumberland, Bradford, Centre, Greene, and Erie," viz:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same—that it shall be lawful for the qualified voters of the counties of Adams, Lancaster, Dauphin, York, Franklin, Cumberland, Bradford, Centre, Greene, and Erie, from and after the passage of this act, to vote for all candidates for the various offices to be filled at an election on one slip or ticket:—Provided, That the office for which every candidate is voted for, shall be designated, as required by the existing laws of this Commonwealth.

SECTION 2. That any fraud committed by any person voting in the manner above prescribed, shall be punished by the existing laws of this Commonwealth.

ALSO—In and by virtue of the 14th section of the act aforesaid, every person, excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is, or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the Select or Common Council of any City, or Commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Judge, Inspector, or other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for.

ALSO—That in the fourth section of the Act of Assembly entitled "An Act relating to executions, and for other purposes," approved April 16th, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 14th section "shall not be construed, as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer, from serving as judge, inspector or clerk, at any general or special election in this Commonwealth."

And in and by an Act of the General Assembly of this State, passed the 2d day of July, 1839, it is directed that the Inspectors and Judges be at the places of their districts on the day of the General Election aforesaid, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to do and perform the several duties required and enjoined on them in and by the same act.

And be it further directed, in and by the Act of the General Assembly of this State, aforesaid, that one of the Judges of each of the different districts aforesaid, who shall have the charge of the certificates of the number of votes which shall have been given for each candidate for the different offices then and there voted for at their respective districts, shall meet the third day after the election, which shall be on *Friday, the 14th day of October* aforesaid, at the Court-house, in the Borough of Gettysburg, then and there to make a fair statement and certificate of the number of votes which shall have been given at the different districts in the county of Adams for and against the proposed Amendments.

ADAM REBERT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Sept. 19, '64.

Piano Fortes.

CHARLES M. STIEFF,
MANUFACTURER OF
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO FORTES.

Manufactory 103, 105 & 107 Franklin street. *Wareroom, No. 7 North Liberty street.*

Constantly a large number of PIANOS of my own Manufacture on hand, with the Full Iron Frame and Over-strung. Every Instrument warranted for five years, with the privilege of exchange within twelve months if not entirely satisfactory.

☞Second-hand Pianos always on hand at prices from $50 to $200.

Baltimore, Sept. 5, 1864. 1y 3m*

Notice.

JESSE JOHNSON'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Jesse Johnson, late of Latimore township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Huntington township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WM. B. GARDNER, Adm'r.

Aug. 29, 1864. 6t

Small Farm

AT PUBLIC SALE.—On TUESDAY, the 4th day of OCTOBER next, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on the premises,

HIS FARM, situate about 4 miles north of Gettysburg, on the old Carlisle road, containing 86 Acres and 80 Perches of Patented Land, with sufficient timber and the best of meadow, adjoining lands of Joseph Bailey, Philip Beamer, Henry Witmor, and others. The improvements are a Two-story Log HOUSE, Double Barn, part log, part frame and weatherboarded, Wagon Shed and Corn Crib attached, Smoke House, Wash House, and other outbuildings; a well of good water at the door of the dwelling; a good Apple Orchard, with a variety of other fruit.

☞Persons wishing to view the property are requested to call on Jesse Shriver, residing thereon, or on the subscriber, at Abbottstown.

☞Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

JESSE BUCHER.

A. W. Flemming, Auctioneer.

Sept. 5, 1864. ts

100,000 bush. Grain Wanted.

NEW FIRM AT THE OLD WAREHOUSE.

WM. E. BIDDLE & CO. would inform the public that they have leased the Warehouse on the corner of Stratton street and the Railroad, in Gettysburg, where they will carry on the GRAIN AND PRODUCE BUSINESS, in all its branches. The highest prices will always be paid for

WHEAT, RYE,
CORN, OATS,
CLOVER & TIMOTHY SEEDS,
FLAXSEED, SUMAC,
HAY & STRAW;

Dried Fruit, Nuts, Soap, Hams, Shoulders and Sides, Potatoes, with everything else in the country produce line.

ON HAND, FOR SALE,

Coffees, Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Teas, Spices, Salt, Cheese, Vinegar, Soda, Mustard, Starch, Brooms, Buckets, Blacking, Brushes, Soaps, &c. Also COAL OIL, Fish Oil, Tar, &c.—FISH of all kinds; NAILS AND SPIKES; Smoking and Chewing Tobaccos.

They are always able to supply a first rate article of FLOUR, with the different kinds of FEED.

Also, GROUND PLASTER, with GUANOS and other fertilizers. ☞COAL, by the bushel, ton, or car load.

Their Cars run to Baltimore and back twice a week, and they will be happy to carry goods either way at moderate charges. Marketmen, country merchants, and others, will find it to their advantage to patronize this line.

They ask a share of the public's custom, and will spare no effort to render satisfaction to all, sellers or buyers.

WM. E. BIDDLE & CO.

Aug. 22, 1864. tf

Howard Association,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems—new and reliable treatment—in reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Aug. 8, 1864. 1y



The Democratic Ticket of Adams County.

ELECTION TUESDAY, OCT. 11.

Below we print six tickets for the election on the 11th of October. We print them in this way so that every Democratic man and woman in this county who receives our paper, and who has a friend in the army, can cut out the column, enclose it in a letter at an early period, and send it to said friend or acquaintance.—Probably it would be best to send the entire paper, as on the first page we print the law under which the soldiers are to vote, a knowledge of the provisions of which may be very important to them. LET NO ONE NEGLECT THIS.

Congress,
ALEXANDER H. COFFROTH.
Assembly,
JAMES H. MARSHALL.
County Commissioner,
ABRAHAM KRISE, of P.
Director of the Poor,
JOHN N. GRAFT.
County Auditors,
JOSEPH BURKEE, 3 years,
JACOB HULL, 2 years.

Congress,
ALEXANDER H. COFFROTH.
Assembly,
JAMES H. MARSHALL.
County Commissioner,
ABRAHAM KRISE, of P.
Director of the Poor,
JOHN N. GRAFT.
County Auditors,
JOSEPH BURKEE, 3 years,
JACOB HULL, 2 years.

Congress,
ALEXANDER H. COFFROTH.
Assembly,
JAMES H. MARSHALL.
County Commissioner,
ABRAHAM KRISE, of P.
Director of the Poor,
JOHN N. GRAFT.
County Auditors,
JOSEPH BURKEE, 3 years,
JACOB HULL, 2 years.

Congress,
ALEXANDER H. COFFROTH.
Assembly,
JAMES H. MARSHALL.
County Commissioner,
ABRAHAM KRISE, of P.
Director of the Poor,
JOHN N. GRAFT.
County Auditors,
JOSEPH BURKEE, 3 years,
JACOB HULL, 2 years.

Congress,
ALEXANDER H. COFFROTH.
Assembly,
JAMES H. MARSHALL.
County Commissioner,
ABRAHAM KRISE, of P.
Director of the Poor,
JOHN N. GRAFT.
County Auditors,
JOSEPH BURKEE, 3 years,
JACOB HULL, 2 years.

Congress,
ALEXANDER H. COFFROTH.
Assembly,
JAMES H. MARSHALL.
County Commissioner,
ABRAHAM KRISE, of P.
Director of the Poor,
JOHN N. GRAFT.
County Auditors,
JOSEPH BURKEE, 3 years,
JACOB HULL, 2 years.

THE NOMINATION.

The name of George B. McClellan is presented to the American people as a candidate to occupy the Presidential chair on the platform of the Union and Constitution. One more worthy to be trusted, more able to sustain the responsibilities devolved on him, could not be found in the country. The irreproachable man, as he was styled a few days since by a radical paper, the young and accomplished soldier and defender of the Union, the American citizen of strangely mature statesmanship, the scholar, the Christian, the man, is demanded for the highest service in this country. He is a man, every inch of him.

And he will be elected. The signs of the times leave no doubt of it. Neither extreme of politics can be expected to command the united vote of the people, and it is, therefore, eminently fortunate and well judged, that the convention should select a man who is known by his published letters and papers to be one of the soldiers of the Union, who was taking a complete view of the political as well as the military condition of the country, and who has never failed to understand the relations which each bore to the other—who views war only as a means to peace, and who will waste no blood or life if he can save the Union by other means.

The good men of all parties will unite on McClellan. The army who love him as of old with faithful affection, will sustain him. The nation, under his lead, will emerge from the trial of blood into peace and prosperity. The Union will be restored. The Constitution will be established. The affections of a divided family will be turned back and revived; the hearts of the separated will be knit together.

In this nomination we see the first strong glow of light on the future. It is like clear sunshine breaking through clouds and storm, with the wind freshening from the westward. We shall have a clear sky before high noon on this beloved land, and the mid-day of our glory will not know any more such hours of tempestuous agony.

Come forth, then, to the work, young men and old men! Your leader is young, but he is old in thought, calm in judgment, strong in act. His name will ring through the land as when he led the hosts at Antietam. He has twice, yes, thrice, saved the capital. Call him now to save the nation!—*Journal of Commerce.*

ADVERT'S.

Hardware and Groceries.

THE subscribers have just returned from the cities with an immense supply of HARDWARE & GROCERIES, which they are offering at their old stand in Baltimore street, at prices to suit the times. Our stock consists in part of
BUILDING MATERIALS,
CARPENTER'S TOOLS,
BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS,
COACH FINDINGS,
SHOE FINDINGS,
CABINET MAKER'S TOOLS,
HOUSEKEEPER'S FIXTURES,
ALL KINDS OF IRON, &c.,
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,
OILS, PAINTS, &c., &c. There is no article included in the several departments mentioned above but what can be had at this Store.—Every class of Mechanics can be accommodated here with tools and findings, and Housekeepers can find every article in their line. Give us a call, as we are prepared to sell as low for cash as any house out of the city.
JOEL B. DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.
Gettysburg, May 16, 1864.

New Spring Goods.

SMALL PROFITS & QUICK SALES.
J. L. SCHICK
would respectfully say to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he is now receiving at his store a splendid
STOCK OF SPRING GOODS.
The stock consists in part of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, of every description.
SILKS,
MOZAMBIQUE,
CHALLIES,
DELAINES,
BOMBAZINES,
ALPACCAS,
LAWNS,
CALICOES,
of all qualities and choicest styles, which will be sold at PRICES TO DEFY COMPETITION.
FURNISHING GOODS
of all kinds, including Silk, Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Stockings, &c.
Also, a splendid assortment of RIBBONS, Laces and Edgings, Umbrellas and Parasols. My stock of WHITE GOODS will be found full and complete, and customers may rely upon always getting good goods at the lowest possible prices.
Gentlemen will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock of
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES and
VESTINGS,
of all qualities and choicest styles.
May 24, 1864. J. L. SCHICK.

Come to York Street!

THE undersigned has bought out the Grocery and Provision Store of W. E. Bittle, in York street, a few doors east of St. James Lutheran Church, and will continue the business at the same place. He has increased the stock, and is now prepared to offer a most excellent assortment of goods in his line, such as
COFFEES, SUGARS, SYRUPS, TEAS,
Salt, Fish, Brooms, Buckets, Brushes, Washing Machines, Blacking, Candles, Needles, Pins, Combs, &c., with a large lot of
SEGARS AND TOBACCOS.
Also, Coal Oil and Coal Oil Lamps.
Call and see for yourselves. His assortment is not only full, but he sells as cheap as the cheapest.
The highest price paid for old Lead.
DAVID TROXEL, JR.
Gettysburg, March 7, 1864.

G. W. WELSH. JOS. DELLONE. W. C. WELSH.

Hanover Tobacco Manufactory.

WELSH, DELLONE & CO., have established a Chewing Tobacco Manufactory, in Baltimore street, Hanover, Pa., where Merchants, Shopkeepers, and all other dealers and consumers, can at all times be supplied with all kinds of chewing Tobacco, such as
NAVY, SUNNY SIDE,
LIGHT PRESSED, NATURAL,
PEACH LEAF, CAVENDISH,
and all other kinds, usually put up in pound lumps. Also, half pounds of every description put up in boxes of all sizes, containing in weight from fifteen to one hundred pounds.—Also, Congress Tobacco, running from eight to ten to the pound. Also, Flounder Tobacco, running eighteen to the pound. Also, Coarse and Fine Spun Tobacco, and all other kinds and qualities of Tobacco now in use. The undersigned have all the above named brands on hand and offer the same for sale at prices less than can be bought in any of the Eastern cities. Their Tobacco is all manufactured out of old Missouri and Kentucky leaf, and warranted to be of a superior quality. They are thankfully soliciting a liberal share of custom.
WELSH, DELLONE & CO.
June 27, 1864. 3m

1864. 1864.

Summer Arrangement.

SUMMER COATS, of all kinds, very cheap at PICKING'S.
CASSIMERE COATS, all styles and all colors, remarkably cheap, at PICKING'S.
MARSEILLES, Frock and Sack Coats, notoriously cheap, at PICKING'S.
LINEN DUSTERS, good material and well made, cheap as dirt, at PICKING'S.
CASSIMERE PANTS, plain and fancy, astonishingly cheap, at PICKING'S.
LINEN, Duck, and Cotton Pants, uncommonly cheap, at PICKING'S.
BOYS' Coats, Vests and Pants, unusually cheap, at PICKING'S.
SATIN, Silk and Marseilles Vests, positively very cheap, at PICKING'S.
COLLARS, Skirts, Suspenders, Stocks, unprecedentedly cheap, at PICKING'S.
VIOLINS, Fifes, Flutes and Accordeons, shockingly cheap, at PICKING'S.
CLOCKS and Jewelry of all kinds, confoundedly cheap, at PICKING'S.
FLY NETS, drivingly cheap, at PICKING'S.
A GREAT many other things, cheaper than the cheapest, at PICKING'S.
OF course everybody who wants to buy good Goods and cheap, will please call at
P I C K I N G ' S .
June 27, 1864.

Noah Walker & Co.,

CLOTHIERS,
WASHINGTON BUILDING,
165 and 167 Baltimore Street,
BALTIMORE,
keep constantly on hand a large and well assorted stock of all kinds of goods at moderate prices.
They supply orders for the finest to the lowest priced articles, either ready made or made to measure, to any part of the country.
They keep also an extensive stock of FURNISHING GOODS, embracing every article of Gentlemen's Under-wear. Also, MILITARY CLOTHS and every variety of Military Trimmings, as well as an assorted stock of READY MADE MILITARY GOODS.
Baltimore, Feb. 22, 1864.

Cannon & Adair's

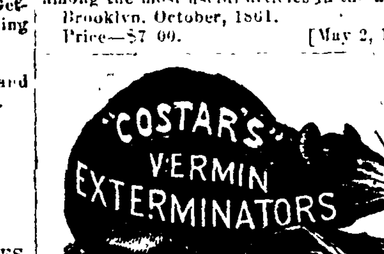
NEW MARBLE WORKS, Corner of Baltimore and East Middle streets, opposite the Court House, Gettysburg, Pa.—We are prepared to furnish Monuments, Tombs, Headstones, Marble Mantles, Slabs for Cabinet Makers, and all other work appertaining to our business. We will guarantee satisfaction both as to execution and price. Call and see our designs and specimens of work.
Feb. 2, 1863. tf

J. L. SCHICK has just received a lot of cheap Looking Glasses.



Universal Clothes Wringer.

SELF-ADJUSTING AND ADJUSTABLE, WITH COG-WHEEL REGULATOR.
FOR SALE BY
SHEADS & BUEHLER,
Gettysburg, Pa.
From innumerable recommendations, we gather the following:
Letter from Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, in 1861.
I am most happy to speak in the very highest terms of the "Universal Clothes Wringer." The hardest part of "washing-day" work is, in my opinion, the wringing; and the inventor of this machine may have the satisfaction of feeling that he has changed one of the most toilsome parts of woman's work into a very attractive amusement. The laundress looks upon it as a great blessing. I look upon it as among the most useful articles in the house.
Brooklyn, October, 1861.
Price—$7 00. [May 2, 1864.



FOR RATS, MICE, ROACHES, ANTS, BED BUGS, MOTHS IN FURS, WOOLENS, &C., INSECTS ON PLANTS, FOWLS, ANIMALS, &c.—Put up in 25c. 50c. and $1 00 Boxes Bottles and Flasks. $3 and $5 sizes for Hotels, Public Institutions, &c.
"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."
Sold Wholesale in all large cities.
Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.
!!! Beware!!! of all worthless imitations.
See that "Costar's" name is on each Box, Bottle and Flask before you buy.
Address HENRY R. COSTAR.
Principal Depot 482 Broadway, N. Y.
Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists in Gettysburg, Pa.
Feb. 29, 1864.

Good News and True,

AT THE CHEAP CORNER,
IN GETTYSBURG.—
ROW & WOODS are opening out another large assortment of New Goods at their cheap corner, which they will sell at the lowest cash prices. We buy all for cash at the lowest prices, and can, therefore, sell the same quality of goods as low as they can be bought at any other Store in the State. A large portion of the Shoes we sell are made to order, of the best material, by good and experienced workmen. Give us a call. ROW & WOODS.

HATS, HATS.
Hats for Men, Hats for Misses,
Hats for Boys, Dunkard Hats,
Hats for Children, Straw Hats,
Hats for Ladies, All kinds of Hats,
and Shakers, by ROW & WOODS.

SHOES, BOOTS.
Shoes for Children, Shoes for Misses,
Shoes for Ladies, Shoes for Boys,
Shoes for Men, Gaiters of all kinds,
Slippers in variety, Shoes of all kinds,
ROW & WOODS.

NOTION AND FURNISHING GOODS FOR CHILDREN, LADIES & GENTLEMEN.
Spool Cotton of all kinds and colors,
Lisle Gloves for Children, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Hosiery, " " "
Linen Handkerchiefs, " "
Collars and Neck Ties, new style,
Cuffs and Corsets of best fits and latest styles, and many other things in the notion line, sold at the lowest prices, at the corner of York street and the Diamond, by ROW & WOODS.

MUSIC, MUSIC.
Violins, Accordeons, Violin Bows, Strings & Tailpieces, for sale by
ROW & WOODS.

SEGARS & TOBACCO.
Tycoons, El Perus,
Li Rio Sellas, La Ingenuidads,
Napoleons, Common,
Congress, Plantation,
Honey Dew, Anderson's Solace,
For sale retail or by the box, by
ROW & WOODS.

TRUNKS, SACKS.
Trunks, large and small, Carpet Bags, R. R. Bags, Gothic Sacks, Common Black Sacks, at the lowest prices, by
ROW & WOODS.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Ladies' Baskets, Ladies' Satchels,
Port Monnaies, Pen Knives,
Razors, Razor Strops,
Window Paper, Wall Paper,
Pocket Books, Purses,
Palm Fans, large, Palm Fans, small,
Umbrellas, Carriage Whips, &c.
We are continually increasing the variety and assortment of our stock. Prices are high but we bought many of our goods before the late rise, and will sell them as near old low prices as possible. It is our study to sell goods that will wear well, and give satisfaction to our customers. To enable us to do this, we have effected arrangements by which we can get the best Boots and Shoes that are manufactured. If you want to buy trash in the shoe line, go to a Dry Goods Store. If you want good Shoes buy them of
ROW & WOODS,
Cor. of York st. and Diamond, Gettysburg.
May 9, 1864.

Let Everybody

KNOW IT—
CHAMBERSBURG STREET AHEAD
Having just returned from the city with a splendid assortment of
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,
without any disparagement to my neighbors or any other portion of the town of Gettysburg, I have the pleasure of announcing that Chambersburg street is ahead, and that the place to buy Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, cheap, is at my new stand, nearly opposite the Lutheran Church.
The attention of the Ladies is particularly invited to the splendid assortment of Gaiters, Slippers, Morocco Lace Boots, &c., intended for Ladies' wear.
Also, Trunks, Carpet Sacks, Umbrellas, Tobacco, Cigars and Notions, in endless variety. Here is the place to buy goods cheap, as I am determined not to be undersold by any other establishment in town. Thankful for past favors, I am yours entirely,
JOHN L. HOLTZWORTH.
March 28, 1864.

New Bakery!

NEWPORT & ZIEGLER, Mechanical Bakers, South Washington street, half square from the Eagle Hotel, GETTYSBURG, Pa.—Constantly on hand, the best of BREAD, CRACKERS, CAKES, PRETZELS, &c. Persons wishing fresh Bread will be served every morning, by leaving their names and residences at the Bakery. Every effort made to please Give us a call! [April 20, '63. tf

Come on With Your Jobs!

HENRY HOOVER will do all kinds of REPAIRING to Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, &c., in a neat and substantial manner, and at the lowest living prices. His shop is in West street, between Chambersburg and Middle streets, Gettysburg. He promises to do good work, and asks a share of public patronage. [April 4, 1864. 1y

SAGO, Arrow Root, Corn Starch, Rice-flour and Gelatin, for sale at Dr. HORNER'S Drug Store.

Dyspepsia.

A CURE WARRANTED.

Dyspepsia has the following Symptoms:

1st. A constant pain or uneasiness at the pit of the stomach.
2d. Flatulence and Acidity.
3d. Costiveness and Loss of Appetite.
4th. Gloom and Depression of Spirits.
5th. Diarrhœa, with griping.
6th. Pain in all parts of the System.
7th. Consumptive Symptoms and Palpitation of the Heart.
8th. Cough, with Phlegm in the Throat.
9th. Nervous Affection, and want of Sleep at night.
10th. Loss of Appetite and Vomiting.
11th. Dizziness, Dimness of Vision, and Loss of Sight.
12th. Headache and Staggering in walking, with great Weakness.

Out of the thousands of cases of Dyspepsia that have used Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills, not one of them has failed of a perfect cure. We warrant a cure in every case, no matter if of twenty years' standing.—Sold by all druggists everywhere, and at Dr. Wishart's Office, No. 10 N. Second street, Philadelphia, Pa. All examinations and consultations free of charge. Send for a circular, Price $1 per box. Sent by mail, free of charge, on receipt of money.

DYSPEPSIA, DYSPEPSIA, DYSPEPSIA.

I, Elizabeth Branson, of Brandywine, Del., formerly of Old Chester, Del., do certify that, for one year and a half I suffered everything but death from that awful disease called Dyspepsia. My whole system was prostrated with weakness and nervous debility; I could not digest my food; if I ate even a cracker or the smallest amount of food, it would return just as I swallowed it; I became so costive in my bowels that I would not have a passage in less than from four and often eight days; under this immense suffering, my mind seemed entirely to give way. I had dreadful horror and evil forebodings. I thought everybody hated me, and I hated everybody; I could not bear my husband nor my own children, everything appeared to be horror stricken to me; I had no ambition to do anything; I lost all my love of family and home; I would ramble and wander from place to place, but could not be contented; I felt that I was doomed to hell, and that there was no heaven for me, and was often tempted to commit suicide, so near was my whole nervous system destroyed, and also my mind, from that awful complaint, Dyspepsia, that my friends thought best to have me placed in Dr. Kirkbride's Hospital, West Philadelphia; I remained there nine weeks, and thought I was a little better, but in a few days my dreadful complaint was raging as bad as ever. Hearing of the wonderful cures performed by Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills and his treatment for Dyspepsia, my husband called on Dr. Wishart and stated my case to him. He said he had no doubt he would cure me. So in three days after I called and placed myself under the Doctor's treatment, and in two weeks I began to digest my food, and felt that my disease was fast giving way, and I continued to recover for about three months, and at the present time I enjoy perfect health of body and mind, and I most sincerely return my thanks to a merciful God and Dr. Wishart, and to his great American Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial that saved me from an Insane Asylum and premature grave. All persons suffering with Dyspepsia are at liberty to call on me or write, as I am willing to do all the good I can for suffering humanity. Elizabeth Branson.
Brandywine, Del., formerly of Old Chester, Delaware county, Pa.
Dr. Wishart's Office, No. 10 North Second street, Philadelphia.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

Dr. Wishart:—I have been a constant sufferer with Dyspepsia for the last eighteen years, during which time I cannot say that I ever enjoyed a perfectly well day. There were times when the symptoms were more aggravated than at others, and then it seemed it would be a great relief to die. I had at all times an unpleasant feeling in my head, but latterly my sufferings so much increased that I became almost unfit for business of any kind; my mind was continually filled with gloomy thoughts and forebodings, and if I attempted to change their current by reading, at once a sensation of icy coldness in connection with a dead weight, as it were, rested upon my brain; also, a feeling of sickness would occur at the stomach, and great pain to my eyes, accompanied with which was the continual fear of losing my reason. I also experienced great lassitude, debility and nervousness, which made it difficult to walk by day or sleep at night. I became averse to society, and disposed only to seclusion, and having tried the skill of a number of eminent physicians of various schools, finally came to the conclusion that, for this disease at my present age (45 years) there was no cure in existence. But, through the interference of Divine Providence, to whom I devoutly offer my thanks, I at last found a sovereign remedy in your Dyspepsia Pills and Tar Cordial, which seem to have effectually removed almost the last trace of my long list of ailments and bad feelings, and in their place health, pleasure and contentment are my everyday companions. James M. Saunders,
No. 453 North Second St., Philadelphia,
Formerly of Woodbury, N. J.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

HEAR WHAT MR. JOHN H. BABCOCK SAYS,
No. 1028 Olive Street, Philadelphia, Jan. 22d, 1863.

Dr. Wishart—Sir:—It is with much pleasure that I am now able to inform you that, by the use of your great American Dyspepsia Pills, I have been entirely cured of that most distressing complaint, Dyspepsia. I had been grievously afflicted for the last twenty-eight years, and for ten years of that time have not been free from its pain one week at a time. I have had it in its worst form and have dragged on a most miserable existence—in pain day and night. Every kind of food that I ate filled me with wind and pain, it mattered not how light, or how small the quantity. A continued belching was sure to follow. I had no appetite for any kinds of meats whatever, and my distress was so great for several months before I heard of your Pills, that I frequently wished for death. I had taken everything that I had heard of for Dyspepsia, without receiving any benefit; but on your Pills being recommended to me by one who had been cured by them, I concluded to give them a trial, although I had no faith in them. To my astonishment, I found myself getting better before I had taken one-fourth of a box, and, after taking half a box, *I am a well man, and can eat anything I wish,* and enjoy a hearty meal three times a day, without inconvenience from anything I eat or drink. If you think proper, you are at liberty to make this public and refer to me. I will cheerfully give all desirable information to any one who may call on me.
Yours, respectfully, John H. Babcock.

For sale at Dr. Wishart's Medical Depot, No 10 North Second street, Philadelphia, Pa.—Price One Dollar per box. Sent by mail, free of charge, on receipt of price.

The above are a few among the thousands which this great remedy has saved from an untimely grave.

We have thousands of letters from physicians and druggists who have prescribed and sold these Medicines, saying that they have never used or sold a medicine which gave such universal satisfaction.

Prepared only by the Proprietor,
DR. L. Q. C. WISHART,
No. 10 North Second Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere
July 25, mar31,'64. 1y



THE peculiar taint or infection which we call Scrofula lurks in the constitutions of multitudes of men. It either produces or is produced by an enfeebled, vitiated state of the blood, wherein that fluid becomes incompetent to sustain the vital forces in their vigorous action, and leaves the system to fall into disorder and decay. The scrofulous contamination is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered digestion from unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children." The diseases it originates take various names, according to the organs it attacks. In the lungs, Scrofula produces tubercles, and finally Consumption; in the glands, swellings which suppurate and become ulcerous sores; in the stomach and bowels, derangements which produce indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver complaints; on the skin, eruptive and cutaneous affections. These, all having the same origin, require the same remedy, viz., purification and invigoration of the blood. Purify the blood, and these dangerous distempers leave you. With feeble, foul, or corrupted blood, you cannot have health; with that "life of the flesh" healthy, you cannot have scrofulous disease.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is compounded from the most effectual antidotes that medical science has discovered for this afflicting distemper, and for the cure of the disorders it entails. That it is far superior to any other remedy yet devised, is known by all who have given it a trial. That it does combine virtues truly extraordinary in their effect upon this class of complaints, is indisputably proven by the great multitude of publicly known and remarkable cures it has made of the following diseases: **King's Evil, or Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches and Sores, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Coughs from tuberculous deposits in the lungs, White Swellings, Debility, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Syphilis and Syphilitic Infections, Mercurial Diseases, Female Weaknesses,** and, indeed, the whole series of complaints that arise from impurity of the blood. Minute reports of individual cases may be found in Ayer's American Almanac, which is furnished to the druggists for gratuitous distribution, wherein may be learned the directions for its use, and some of the remarkable cures which it has made when all other remedies had failed to afford relief. Those cases are purposely taken from all sections of the country, in order that every reader may have access to some one who can speak to him of its benefits from personal experience. Scrofula depresses the vital energies, and thus leaves its victims far more subject to disease and its fatal results than are healthy constitutions. Hence it tends to shorten, and does greatly shorten, the average duration of human life. The vast importance of these considerations has led us to spend years in perfecting a remedy which is adequate to its cure. This we now offer to the public under the name of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, although it is composed of ingredients, some of which exceed the best of *Sarsaparilla* in alterative power. By its aid you may protect yourself from the suffering and danger of these disorders. Purge out the foul corruptions that rot and fester in the blood, purge out the causes of disease, and vigorous health will follow. By its peculiar virtues this remedy stimulates the vital functions, and thus expels the distempers which lurk within the system or burst out on any part of it.

We know the public have been deceived by many compounds of *Sarsaparilla*, that promised much and did nothing; but they will neither be deceived nor disappointed in this. Its virtues have been proven by abundant trial, and there remains no question of its surpassing excellence for the cure of the afflicting diseases it is intended to reach. Although under the same name, it is a very different medicine from any other which has been before the people, and is far more effectual than any other which has ever been available to them.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

The World's Great Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

This has been so long used and so universally known, that we need do no more than assure the public that its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do all it has ever done.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., *Practical and Analytical Chemists,* Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all druggists every where.
For sale by A. D. Buehler, Gettysburg, and dealers generally.
Aug. 8, 1864. eowly

Good Things from the City!

WE are receiving twice a week from the city a variety of articles suited to the wants of this community, viz: Fresh and Salt FISH, Hams, Shoulders and Sides, Hominy, Beans, Salt, Apples, Potatoes, Oranges, Lemons, Confections, Tobacco, Segars, with many other articles in this line—all received in the best order, and sold at the lowest profits. Give us a call, in Baltimore street, nearly opposite Fahnestocks' store.
WANTED.—Butter, Eggs, Lard, and all other country produce—for which the highest cash price will be paid.
SWEET POTATOES—best quality, at lowest living profits—always on hand. Also, OYSTERS, fine and fresh—in the shell or shocked. Restaurants and families supplied.
STRICKHOUSER & WISOTZKEY.
Gettysburg, May 18, 1863.

Removals.

THE undersigned, being the authorized person to make removals into Ever Green Cemetery, hopes that such as contemplate the removal of the remains of deceased relatives or friends will avail themselves of this season of the year to have it done. Removals made with promptness—terms low, and no effort spared to please.
PETER THORN,
March 12, '60. Keeper of the Cemetery.

New Goods.

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS
Are constantly receiving choice and desirable goods, from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are prepared to offer
GREAT INDUCEMENTS
to those about purchasing. Having selected with great care, from the three leading markets, the public will look to their own interests by examining our stock before buying elsewhere. Call at FAHNESTOCKS'
May 9, 1864. Red Front.

Sheads & Buehler,

DEALERS IN
COAL AND LUMBER,
STOVES,
TIN-WARE, HOLLOW-WARE, &C.
— ALSO —
SHUTTERS, BLINDS, SASH, ETC.
Corner of Carlisle and Railroad Streets, opposite Railroad Depot, GETTYSBURG, PA.
May 9, 1864.

$10 a Day!

AGENTS WANTED.—To sell the "25 CENT LEGAL TENDER STATIONERY PACKAGE." Each Package contains 35 Songs, 2 pages of Music, 18 sheets of Paper, 18 Envelopes, 1 Ruler, 1 Pen, 1 Pen Holder, 1 Lead Pencil, 1 Design for Undersleeves, 1 for Child's Apron, 1 for Embroidered Collar, 1 for Christening Robe, 2 for marking Letters, 13 Secrets never before published, worth many Dollars; and other information. Also, one beautiful article of Jewelry. Liberal inducements to Agents. Send Stamp for Circular.
SAMUEL BOTT,
43 South Third St., Philadelphia, Pa.
June 13, 1864. 1y

An Interesting History

OF DR. SCHENCK'S OWN CASE,
WHILE LABORING UNDER CONSUMPTION,
And how his Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills act on the System in Curing that Disease, and the
GREAT SUCCESS ATTENDING IT!!!



The above is a correct likeness of Dr. Schenck taken many years ago, after he had recovered from Consumption; by a course of his "Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup." The likeness, although it does not represent him anything like as bad as he was at the worst, yet it is in strong contrast with the hale and vigorous looks of the Portrait below, which is the true likeness of him at the present time. The contrast between these two portraits is so great that many would not believe them to be the same person. Yet there are hundreds of persons, in and around Philadelphia, who will recognize both portraits to be true representations. When the first was taken he weighed 107 pounds; at the present time his weight is 220 pounds.



New York, Wednesday, March 30, '64.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Thirty years ago I was in the last stages of Pulmonary Consumption, and given up to die. I resided in Philadelphia and Dr. Joseph Parrish, then of this city, ordered me to Moorestown, N. J., a distance of nine miles, which took me two days to get there. On my arrival I was put to bed and there laid for many weeks. This was my native place, where all my family lived and had died of Consumption. Dr. Thornton who attended my father in his last illness was called, and gave me one week to fix up my affairs. He had seen all my family go that way, and thought I was to go, too. Then I heard of the remedies I now offer to the public, which cured me. It seemed to me that I could feel them penetrating my whole system.

They soon ripened the matter on my lungs, and I would spit off more than a pint of offensive yellow matter every morning. As soon as that began to subside, my cough, fever, pain, night sweats—all began to leave me, and my appetite became so great that it was with difficulty I could keep from eating too much. I soon gained my strength and I have been growing in flesh ever since. For many years I have enjoyed uninterrupted good health, keeping the liver and stomach healthy with the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, as I am of a bilious temperament. My weight is two hundred and twenty pounds. On my recovery people would send for me, far and near, to see if their cases were like mine. For this purpose I pay professional visits in the large cities. The consumptives wish to see the one that makes these medicines, and who was cured of consumption by them. To make new lungs, is impossible; but cavities in the lungs and chronic ulcerations of the bronchial tubes can be healed. Such cases are dying hourly under the ordinary treatment of physicians, and just such are cured by the proper use of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills.

I am now a healthy man, with a large cavity in the middle lobe of the right lung, the lower lobe very much hepatized and complete adhesion of the pleura. The left lung is sound, and the upper lobe of the right lung is in a tolerably healthy condition. The great reason why physicians do not cure consumption is they try to do too much: they give medicines to stop the cough to stop chill, to stop night sweats, hectic fever, and, by so doing, they derange the whole digestive power, locking up the secretions and eventually the patient sinks and dies. After I make a careful examination of the patient with the Respirometer, and find lungs enough left to cure, I direct the patient how to use the three remedies. Remove the cause and they will all stop of their own accord. No one can be cured of consumption, liver complaint, dyspepsia, catarrh, canker, ulcerated throat, unless the liver and stomach are made healthy. In New England this canker, chronic catarrh, ulcerated throat, elongation of uvula, is more prevalent than in any other section of the country. This is frequently caused by a foul stomach.—You may burn it out with caustic time and again, and all they will get is temporary relief. Correct the stomach and liver, and they will heal up themselves.

Good nutrition is the remedy. If you have any disease in any part of the body, it will remain there and decay more and more until you can get the stomach in the condition to digest food and make new blood to take the place of diseased matter. This is the only way to heal cavities in the lungs and ulcerated bronchial tubes. Correct the stomach and liver, and nature will do the healing. Many persons have an idea that certain medicines are great purifiers of the blood. When blood is once diseased it cannot be purified; it is diseased the same as the diseased matter in the system; but get the apparatus in order, the liver and stomach, and give it plenty of nourishing food it will make new blood, which will take the place of that which is diseased.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is one of the best preparations of iron in use, it is a powerful tonic of itself, and when the Seaweed Tonic dissolves the mucus in the stomach, and it is carried off by the aid of the Mandrake Pills, the Pulmonic Syrup is made into blood. This is the only way to cure consumption. If I cannot get a good appetite, and food does not digest, I cannot cure the patient. Never mind the cough; remove the cause and it will stop of itself. This is the most trouble I have with my patients at my rooms. They say, "Doctor, I feel stronger; I can eat; my night sweats are better, and I feel better every way; but my cough is so bad yet;" and they are astonished to hear me say that does not matter; remove the cause and the cough will stop of itself. Schenck's Seaweed creates a good appetite in about nine days, when there is no lung disease, unless the liver is so congested that the Mandrake Pills cannot unlock the *ducts of the gall bladder in that short space* of time, in order to allow the stale bile to pass off. Keep the liver and stomach healthy and there is less danger of consumption or any other disease. It is hard to take cold when those organs are healthy. Those that are bilious, low spirited, dreary, feeling stupid, coated tongue, poor appetite, nervous, stomach full of wind, everything that is eaten lies heavy, loss of memory, try one bottle of SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC and one box of SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS. It is only a cost of one dollar and twenty-five cents, with full directions. This is sufficient, in many cases, to satisfy what the medicines are. Frequently one bottle makes a great change in the system. Any person that enjoys ordinary health, by using the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills occasionally, must get the digestive organs in such a healthy condition that they become fleshy. I can produce a number of my old consumptive patients now enjoying good health, weighing nearly 200 pounds. I will conclude by relating three cures I have made in New York, and which are all different, and wish any one who feels any interest in the matter to visit them. First is Mrs. Farlow, residing then at No 107 Houston street. Her husband called upon me at my rooms, 32 Bond street, and wished me to call and see her. He said I could do no good; that he had had all the best medical attendance, and all said she was too far gone with Consumption to be cured; but she had heard of some great cures I had made, and he desired to gratify her wishes.—I called, and found her lying confined to her bed in the last stage of bronchial consumption, and without doubt must have died soon. I examined her lungs, found both bronchial tubes very much affected, but no cavities had formed, her cough was very severe, the spit-box was half full of thick pus. Pulse 140, legs swollen very much; and worse than all, she had chronic diarrhœa. Her bowels had been moved eleven times that day. I told her that she had lungs enough to be cured, but that this diarrhœa had been of long standing, and her stomach was in such an ulcerated condition that I was afraid nothing could be done. *She insisted I should try and do what I could* for her, observing that she could not last long in the condition she was in, and I could not make her any worse. I gave her first a dose *of my Mandrake Pills, and the Tonic and Syrup freely.* That was on Tuesday, and by the next Sunday the diarrhœa was carried off, her appetite had returned and she could sit up *in bed and eat her dinner. She is now well,* and gave me a long certificate, certified to by *the Rev. Dr. Dowling.*

Mrs Bartholomew, 83 West Forty-fifth street, came to my rooms with a tumor on her liver. She was low-spirited, skin sallow, tongue coated, bowels costive, no appetite, and fast sinking into the grave. The said tumor had been running over fourteen years. I gave her Syrup, Tonic and Pills, and told her to take them just as the directions were printed. She came back to my rooms, 32 Bond street, in two weeks, somewhat better: her tongue had begun to clean a little around the edges, her skin whiter and her eyes brighter, and the tumor discharging very offensive matter, much faster than it had ever done before. She kept gradually improving, and in about two months she came to my rooms very much frightened, saying that the tumor had nearly stopped running, and was healing up, and that every doctor had told her that if it ever healed it would cause her death. I told her that the disease had all left her system, and nature would heal the ulcer up. They are now healed, and have been for about a year, and she is as hearty and robust a woman as you will find in a day's walk. She is glad for any one to call on her, and takes great pains to visit any one that she hears has anything like her case, and tries to get them to come and see me.

The next case is Miss Scofield, from Stamford, Conn. Mrs. Bartholomew got her down to see me and she has been ever since at her house. When she first came to my rooms, she was much emaciated with a distressing cough, spitting large quantities of blood. I examined her lungs with the respirometer, and in all my practice never found one with one lung so far gone and the other lung so sound. I could not give much encouragement. I thought she would die; but to my astonishment the Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills all seemed to go right to work. the lung is all healed over, leaving a cavity as large as a goose egg; good appetite, fine spirits, and has gained some thirty-five pounds in weight. She has some cough yet, which I do not think will leave her before June. I should think it would be of great interest to some unprejudiced physician to visit these cases, particularly Miss Scofield, or any of them who have been cured by my medicines. They are numerous in New York; but the above three are different from each other, and if my medicines are doing what I represent they are, they should have the credit and the afflicted know where and how they may be cured. J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

Dr. J. H. Schenck can be found at his principal office, No. 39 North 6th Street, Philadelphia, every Saturday, from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M., to give advice, free of charge; but for a thorough examination he charges three dollars. Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic each $1.25 per bottle or $6 the half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents per box, and are for sale by all Druggists and Dealers.
June 6, 1864. 2m

Dissolution

OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-partnership existing between the subscribers, has been dissolved this day by mutual consent.—We return thanks to our friends for the public for the liberal support extended to us. Our books will be left at the store; and we earnestly request those indebted to us to call and make immediate payment, as we are desirous to settle our business without delay.
ALEXANDER COBEAN,
Jan. 30, 1864. JOHN CULP.

A Card.

THE subscriber having disposed of his interest in the Store of Cobean & Culp to John S. Crawford, Esq., respectfully asks the continuance of his friends and customers to patronize his successor—where Bargains may be had. JOHN CULP.
Feb. 8, 1864.

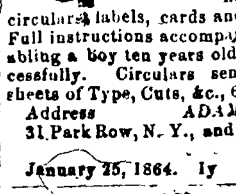
Another Change

IN THE HAT AND SHOE BUSINESS.—A. Cobean having associated with him in business John S. Crawford, who purchased the interest of John Culp, respectfully announces to the citizens of Gettysburg and the public generally, that the business will be continued at the Old Stand on Chambersburg street, by A. COBEAN & CO., who will constantly keep on hand a large stock of Goods, in the line of
SHOES, HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS,
CARPET BAGS, UMBRELLAS, &C.,
and they will also continue the Manufacture of Shoes.
From their long experience in all the above branches, they flatter themselves that they can please the public, and will sell cheap for cash.
A. COBEAN,
J. S. CRAWFORD.
Doing business under the name and firm of A. Cobean & Co. [Feb. 8, 1864.

Established 1850.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
LAWRENCE D. DIETZ & CO.,
respectfully beg leave to notify their friends, customers and the public generally, that they have removed from No. 151 Franklin street, to the commodious four-story Warehouse,
NO. 308 BALTIMORE STREET,
between Howard and Liberty, where they will for the future conduct the Wholesale Business, solely in
Hosiery, Trimmings,
Furnishing Goods,
Perfumery, Notions,
Stationery, Cutlery,
Toys, &c., &c.
to which they invite the attention of city and country purchasers, feeling confident of their ability to offer inducements in prices and quality of Goods.
Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. Address
LAWRENCE D. DIETZ & CO.,
308 Baltimore street, Baltimore.
March 14, 1864.

Portable Printing Offices.



FOR the use of Merchants, Druggists, and all business and professional men who wish to do their own printing, neatly and cheaply. Adapted to the printing of handbills, billheads, circulars, labels, cards and small newspapers. Full instructions accompanying each office enabling a boy ten years old to work them successfully. Circulars sent free. Specimen sheets of Type, Cuts, &c., 6 cents.
Address ADAMS' PRESS CO.,
31 Park Row, N. Y., and 35 Lincoln street, Boston, Mass.
January 25, 1864. 1y

Albums!

ALBUMS!! ALBUMS!!!
Just received a large and beautiful assortment of Photographic Albums, which we offer below city prices. TYSON BROTHERS.
Dec. 14, 1863.

CIDER-PRESSES and APPLE-PEALERS for sale by SHEADS & BUEHLER.

The Compiler.

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAHLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

46th Year. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, SEPT. 26, 1864. No. 52.

Terms.

The COMPILER is published every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STAHLE, at $2 00 per annum if paid strictly IN ADVANCE—$2 50 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

OFFICE in South Baltimore street, nearly opposite Wamplers' Tinning Establishment —"COMPILER PRINTING OFFICE" on the sign.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. J. Cover,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Fahnestocks' and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 5, 1859.

Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language.—Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.
Gettysburg, March 20.

J. C. Neely,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Particular attention paid to collection of Pensions, Bounty, and Back-pay. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond.
Gettysburg, April 6, 1863. tf

Wm. A. Duncan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in the North-west corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa. [Oct. 3, 1859. tf

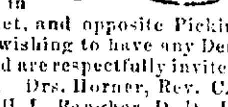
D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street,) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PENSIONS. Bounty Land Warrants. Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American Claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States ☞Apply to him personally or by letter.
Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '53.

Dr. J. W. C. O'Neal's

OFFICE and Dwelling, N. E. corner of Baltimore and High streets, near Presbyterian Church, Gettysburg, Pa.
Nov. 30, 1863. tf

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.



HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES: Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stoever.
Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

Adams County

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated March 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.

President—George Swope.
Vice President—S. R. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—David M'Creary.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Jacob King, Andrew Heintzelman.
Managers—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, R. M'Curdy, Jacob King, A. Heintzelman, D. McCreary, S. R. Russell, J. R. Herd'n, Samuel Durborow, E. G. Fahnestock, Wm. B. Wilson, H. A. Picking, Wm. B. McClellan, John Wolford, R. G. McCreary, John Picking, Abel T. Wright, John Cunningham, Abdiel F. Gitt, James H. Marshall, M. Eichelberger.

☞This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than six years, and in that period has paid all losses and expenses, *without any assessment*, having also a large surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

☞The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2, P. M.
Sept. 27, 1858.

The Great Discovery

OF THE AGE.—Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism can be cured by using H. L. MILLER'S CELEBRATED RHEUMATIC MIXTURE. Many prominent citizens of this, and the adjoining counties, have testified to its great utility. Its success in Rheumatic affections, has been hitherto unparalleled by any specific, introduced to the public. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists and storekeepers. Prepared only by H. L. MILLER, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, East Berlin, Adams county, Pa., dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Oils, Varnish, Spirits, Paints, Dye-stuffs, bottled Oils, Essences and Tinctures, Window Glass, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c., &c.

☞A. D. Buehler is the Agent in Gettysburg for "H. L. Miller's Celebrated Rheumatic Mixture." [June 3, 1861. tf

The Grocery Store

ON THE HILL.—The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has taken the old stand "on the Hill," in Baltimore street, Gettysburg, where he intends to keep constantly on hand all kinds of GROCERIES—Sugars, Coffees, Syrups of all kinds, Tobacco, Fish, Salt, &c., Earthenware of all kinds, Fruits, Oils, and in fact everything usually found in a Grocery. Also, FLOUR & FEED of all kinds; all of which he intends to sell low as the lowest. Country produce taken in exchange for goods and the highest price given. He flatters himself that, by strict attention and an honest desire to please, to merit a share of public patronage. TRY HIM. J. M. ROWE.
Feb. 23, 1863. tf

Come to the Fair!

AND DON'T FORGET TO VISIT PLEASANT RIDGE NURSERIES.—Persons wishing to Plant Trees will find the stock in the ground remarkably fine, and offered at reduced prices. The Apple numbers 100 varieties, embracing all the approved sorts.

N. B.—See the index board near Flora Dale Post office. T. E. COOK & SONS,
Sept. 2, 1861. *Proprietors.*

Young Men

AND OLD MEN, do not allow your mothers and your wives to wear out their precious lives over the old Wash-tub longer, but like true men and benefactors, present them with an EXCELSIOR WASHER, and instead of frowns and cross words on wash days, depend upon it, cheerful faces will greet you.
TYSON BROTHERS, Gettysburg, Pa.
Dec. 14, 1863.

Corn Wanted.

CORN IN THE EAR wanted at our Warehouse, for which the highest market price will be paid. McCURDY & DIEHL.
Gettysburg, April 18, 1864.

Queensware.

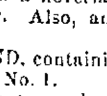
IF you want anything in the QUEENSWARE line call at A. SCOTT & SON'S, where you will find the best assortment in town.
March 24, 1862.

TRY Dr. R. HORNER'S Tonic and Alterative Powders, for HORSES and CATTLE. Prepared and sold only at his Drug Store.
January 25 1864.

LADIES' Cloth for Cloaking, a new supply just received at FAHNESTOCK BROS'.

EXCELSIOR!
EXCELSIOR!!
EXCELSIOR!!!
The Excelsior Washing Machine is the best in the World. Call and examine it at once.—Office at the Excelsior Sky-light Gallery.
TYSON BROTHERS.

Public Sale.



ON TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1864, the undersigned, Administrators of the estate of Eli Chronister, late of Latimore township, Adams county, deceased, by virtue of an Order of the Orphan's Court of Adams county, will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, about a quarter of a mile from Bragtown, and five miles from Berlin, on the public road leading from Berlin to Dillsburg, the following Real Estate, viz:

No. 1.—A TRACT OF LAND, containing 26 Acres, more or less, having thereon erected a a Two-story Weatherboarded HOUSE, Frame Barn, and other out-buildings, adjoining lands of Cornelius Baker, George Enders, and George Detter. There is a neverfailing Spring of Water near the door. Also, an Orchard of choice fruit trees.

No. 2.—A TRACT OF LAND, containing 4 Acres, more or less, adjoining No. 1.

Both the above described tracts are in good farming order and under good fences. This property is conveniently situated as to Schools, Mills, Stores, &c.

☞Any person wishing to view the property will call on the Widow of the deceased, residing on No. 1, or the undersigned, residing in Washington township, York county.

☞Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by
DANIEL CHRONISTER,
SAMUEL KING,
Sept. 5, 1864. ts Administrators.

Real Estate



AT PUBLIC SALE.—On SATURDAY, the 1st day of OCTOBER next, in pursuance of authority given in the last will and testament of John Jacob Keefauver, deceased, will be offered at Public Sale, on the premises, the Real Estate of said deceased, consisting of

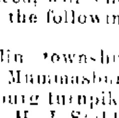
A FARM, situate in Cumberland and Freedom townships, containing 161 Acres, more or less, of Patented Land, adjoining lands of Capt. Robert McCurdy, John Bigham, George Weikert, and others. The improvements are a Two-story Log HOUSE, Log Barn, with Sheds all around it, Corn Crib, &c.; a neverfailing well of water near the door. There is an Orchard on the place. About 50 acres are well set in timber and about 30 in meadow.

The property will be sold entire, or in lots to suit bidders.

Persons desirous of viewing the property will call upon Andrew Keefauver, residing on the place, or upon the subscriber, residing in Mountjoy township, near Horner's Mill.

☞Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by
JACOB KEEFAUVER,
Aug. 22, 1864. ts Executor.

A Good Farm



AT PUBLIC SALE.—On SATURDAY, the 1st day of OCTOBER next, in pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Adams county, the subscriber, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Hartzel, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, the following desirable Real Estate, viz:

A FARM, situate in Franklin township, Adams county, half a mile from Mummasburg and one mile from the Chambersburg turnpike, adjoining lands of E. W. and H. J. Stahle, James K. Wilson, Christian Shank, and others, containing 154 Acres, more or less, with due proportions of Woodland and Meadow. The improvements are a one story Log HOUSE, Wash House, Log Barn, Wagon Shed, Corn Crib, Hog Pen, and other out-buildings; a well of never-failing water at the door of the dwelling, with a reliable stream through the farm. There is on the premises a young Orchard of Apples and Peaches. The land is in good condition and under good fencing.

The Farm will be offered entire or in lots, to suit purchasers. Persons desiring to view the property are requested to call on Mrs. Hartzel, residing thereon, or on the Administrator, residing in Mummasburg.

☞Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by
ABRAHAM HART, JR., Adm'r.
By the Court—J. J. Fink, Clerk.
Sept. 12, 1864. ts

The New York

WEEKLY HERALD.

THE CHEAPEST PAPER IN THE WORLD.

The extensive and comprehensive facilities in its possession enables the Proprietor of the WEEKLY HERALD to guarantee the latest and most reliable information possibly to be obtained, not only from all parts of the United States, but from all parts of the world.

Its home correspondents, engaged at heavy cost, and connected with each new naval and military expedition of the government, prove that it is determined to leave no spot uncovered by its operations and no event can occur that shall not find immediate report in its columns. It costs the proprietor over one hundred thousand dollars per year to maintain its corps of correspondents in the field.

In its collation of Foreign News the HERALD has for years held a high position, and it will endeavor in the future to maintain the stand it has assumed. It has special correspondents stationed in all of the principal cities of the world.

Its telegraphic arrangements extend to wherever the electric wires are stretched.—When the Atlantic cable is laid, which feat will soon be accomplished, telegrams will be received from Europe and Asia, as well as from the United States. Then our readers will have the events of the week in all parts of the civilized world regularly and clearly laid before them.

The proprietor devotes a portion of the paper to Literature, Fashion, Agriculture, the Mechanic Arts, Sporting Matters, Business, Theatrical and Financial Reports, Cattle Markets, General News, and reports of all events calculated to form an excellent metropolitan newspaper—a weekly photographic view of the events of the world—and all at a very low price.

The WEEKLY HERALD is issued every Saturday morning, and furnished at the following rates:—

One copy	$2
Three copies	5
Five copies	8
Ten copies	15

Any larger number, addressed to names of subscribers, $1 50 each.

An extra copy will be sent to every club of ten.

Twenty copies, to one address, one year, $25, and any larger number at same price.

An extra copy will be sent to clubs of twenty.

Advertisements to a limited number will be inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD.

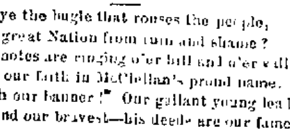
The DAILY HERALD, three cents per copy.—Ten dollars per year for three hundred and sixty-three issues. Five dollars for six mos. Two dollars and fifty cents for three months.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
Editor & Proprietor,
Northwest cor. of Fulton & Nassau sts.,
New York city, N. Y.

There are no traveling agents for the Herald.
Sept. 12, 1864. 3t

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS!—A good assortment of Fall and Winter Goods as cheap as the cheapest A. at SCOTT & SON'S.

POETRY.



McCLELLAN CAMPAIGN SONG.

Hark! hear ye the bugle that rouses the people,
To save this great Nation from ruin and shame?
Whose loud notes are ringing o'er hill and o'er valley,
Proclaiming our faith in McClellan's proud name.
Then up with our banner!" Our gallant young leader
Is our best and our bravest—his deeds are our fame.

No jokes from his lips when our whole land is sodden
With the blood that has burst from the hearts of our braves;
When the face of our country 'neath the hot breath of battles,
Where our heroes have struggled, has blistered to graves.
Then up with our banner! Emblazon upon it,
"We will give to our country the man that she craves."

He will carry the flag he has led on to battle—
Not a star would he tear from its proud field of blue;
The flag that mid sorrows, privations and troubles,
O'er the heads of our fathers triumphantly flew.
Then up with our banner! Our hero and statesman
Can conquer all storms that fanatics can brew.

We don't label him "honest"—experience teaches
That trumpeting trade marks but cover deceit.
No rebuke from his lips of his senseless detractors,
His glorious record all falsehood can meet.
Then up with our banner for George B. McClellan!
Our hopes and our honors we throw at his feet.

He tells us no stories to suit the occasion,
When gravest of destinies balance the scale,
He acts like a man and he talks like a statesman,
Though we never yet heard of his "splitting a rail."
Then up with our banner for George B. McClellan!
With him as our leader, say, how can we fail?

MISCELLANY.

AN ACT

TO REGULATE ELECTIONS BY SOLDIERS IN ACTUAL MILITARY SERVICE.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That whenever any of the qualified electors of this commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this commonwealth, and as such, absent from their place of residence, on the days appointed by law for holding the general or presidential elections within this State, or on the days for holding special elections, to fill vacancies, such electors shall be entitled, at such times, to exercise the right of suffrage, as fully as if they were present at their usual places of elections, in the manner hereinafter prescribed, and whether, at the time of voting, such electors shall be within the limits of the state, or not; and the right of voting shall not be affected in any manner, by the fact of the voter having been credited to any other locality than the place of his actual residence, by reason of the payment to him of local bounty by such other locality.

SEC. 2. A poll shall be opened in each company, composed, in whole or in part, of Pennsylvania soldiers, at the quarters of the captain, or other officer thereof, and all electors, belonging to such company, who shall be within one mile of such quarters, on the day of election, and not prevented by orders of their commanders, or proximity of the enemy, from returning to their company quarters, shall vote at such poll, and at no other place; officers, other than those of a company, and other voters, detached and absent from their companies, or in any military or naval hospital, or in any vessel, or navy yard, may vote at such other polls as may be convenient for them; and when there shall be ten, or more, voters, at any place, who shall be unable to attend any company poll, or their proper place of election, as aforesaid, the electors present may open a poll, at such place as they may select, and certify in the poll-book, which shall be a record of the proceedings at said election, substantially, in manner and form, as hereinafter directed.

SEC. 3. The polls shall be opened as early as practicable on said day, and remain open at least three hours, and, if necessary, in the opinion of the judges of election, in order to receive the votes of all the electors, they may keep the polls open until seven o'clock in the afternoon of said day; proclamation thereof shall be made at, or before, the opening of the polls, and one hour before closing them.

SEC. 4. Before opening the poll, on the day of election, the electors present, at each of the places aforesaid, shall elect, *viva voce*, three persons, present at the time, and having the qualifications of electors, for the judges of said election, and the judges so elected, shall then appoint two of the persons present, who shall be qualified, to act as clerks of said election; and the judges shall prepare boxes, or other receptacles, for the ballots.

SEC. 5. Before any votes shall be received, said judges and clerks shall each take an oath, or affirmation, that he will perform the duties of judge or clerk, as the case may be, of said election, according to law, and to the best of his abilities, and that he will studiously endeavor to prevent fraud, deceit or abuse, in conducting the same, which oath, or affirmation, any of the said judges, or clerks, so elected, or appointed, may administer to each other; and the same shall be in writing, or partly written and partly printed, and signed by said judges and clerks, and certified to by the party administering the same, and attached to, or entered upon, the poll book, and there signed and certified, as aforesaid.

SEC. 6. All elections shall be by ballot, and the judges of elections may, and upon challenge of any voter, shall examine, under oath, or affirmation, the applicant to vote, (which oath, or affirmation, any of said judges may administer,) in respect to his right to vote, and his qualifications to vote in the particular ward, precinct, city, borough, township, or county of this state, in which he claims residence; and before receiving any vote, the judges, or a majority of them, shall be satisfied, that such applicant is a qualified voter of such place.

SEC. 7. Separate poll-books shall be kept, and separate returns made, for the voters of each city, or county; the poll-books shall name the company and regiment, and the place, post, or hospital, in which such election is held; the county and township, city, borough, ward, precinct, or election district of each voter shall be endorsed opposite his name on the poll-books; each clerk shall keep one of said poll-books, so there may be a double list of voters.

SEC. 8. Each ticket shall have written or printed, or partly written and partly printed thereon, the names of all the officers which may properly be voted for, at said election, for which the said elector desires to vote.

SEC. 9. That the judges, to whom any ticket shall be delivered, shall, upon the receipt thereof, pronounce with an audible voice the name of the elector, and if no objection is made to him, and the judges are satisfied that said elector is a citizen of the United States, and legally entitled, according to the constitution and laws of this State, to vote at said election, shall immediately put said ticket in the box, or other receptacle therefor, without inspecting the names of persons voted for; and the clerks shall enter the name of the elector on the poll-book of his county, ward, precinct, city, borough or township, and county of his residence, substantially, in pursuance of the form hereinafter given.

SEC. 10. At the close of the polls, the number of voters shall be counted and set down as the list of voters, and certified and signed by the judges, and attested by the clerks.

SEC. 11. After the poll-books are signed, the ballot-box shall be opened, and the tickets, therein contained, shall be taken out, one at a time, by one of the judges, who shall read distinctly, while the ticket remains in his hand, the name, or names, therein contained, for the several officers voted for, and then deliver it to the second judge, who shall examine the same, and pass it to the third judge, who shall string the vote for each county upon a separate thread, and carefully preserve the same; the same method shall be pursued, as to each ticket taken out, until all the votes are counted.

SEC. 12. Whenever two or more tickets shall be found deceitfully folded, or rolled together, neither of such tickets shall be counted; and if a ticket shall contain more than the proper number of names, for the same office, it shall be considered fraudulent, as to all the names designated for that office, but no further.

SEC. 13. As a check in counting, each clerk shall keep a tally list for each county from which votes shall have been received, which tally list shall constitute a part of the poll book.

SEC. 14. After the examination of the tickets shall be completed, the number of votes for each person in the county poll books as aforesaid, shall be enumerated, under the inspection of the judges, and set down as hereinafter provided, in the form of the poll book.

SEC. 15. The following shall substantially be the form of the poll books, to be kept by the judges and clerks of the election, filling in the blanks carefully:

Poll book of the election held on the second Tuesday of October, one thousand eight hundred and , (or other election day, as the case may be,) by the qualified electors of county, (or city,) state of Pennsylvania, in company , of the regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, (or as the case may be,) held at (naming the place, post, or hospital,) A B, C D and E F, being duly elected as judges of said election, and J K and L M, being duly appointed as clerks of said election, were severally sworn, or affirmed, as per certificates herewith returned.

Number and names of the electors voting, and their county, city, borough, township, ward, or precinct, of residence:

No. 1, A B, county of , township of
No. 2, C D, county of , township of

It is hereby certified that the number of electors county, Pennsylvania, voting at this election amounts to

A B,
C D,
E F,
Attest, Judges of Election.
J K,
L M, Clerks.

Form of certificate of oath of judges and clerks:

We, A B, C D and E F, judges of this election, and J K and L M, clerks thereof, do each severally swear, (or affirm,) that we will duly perform the duties of judges and clerks of said election, severally acting as above set forth, according to law, and to the best of our abilities, and that we will studiously endeavor to prevent fraud, deceit, or abuse, in conducting the same.

A B,
C D,
E F.
J K, Judges.
L M, Clerks.

I hereby certify that C D, E F, judges, and J K and L M, clerks, were, before proceeding to take any votes at said election, first duly sworn, day of , Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and
A B, Judge of election.

I certify that A B, judge aforesaid, was also so sworn, or affirmed, by me. Witness my hand the date before written.
J. K, Clerk of election.

SEC. 16. A return, in writing, shall be made in each poll-book, setting forth in words, at length, the whole number of ballots cast for each office, (except ballots rejected,) the name of each person voted for, and the number of votes given to each person, for each different office; which return shall be certified as correct, signed by the judges and attested by the clerks. Such return shall be substantially as follows:

At an election held by the electors of company , of the regiment of Pennsylvania soldiers, (naming the place where the election is held) there were (naming the number in words at length) votes cast for the office of governor, of which A B had votes, C D had votes; for senator, votes were cast, of which E F had votes, G H had votes; for representatives, votes were cast, of which J K had votes, L M had votes, and in the same manner, as to any other officers voted for.

At the end of the return, the judges shall certify, in substance, as follows, giving, if officers, their rank and number of their regiment, if privates, the number of their regiment and company, viz:

A true return of the election, held as aforesaid, on the day of Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and

A B, Captain company A, one hundred and thirty-first regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers.

C D, company A, one hundred and thirty-first regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers.

E F, company A, one hundred and thirty-first regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers.

Attest, Judge of election.
J K,
L M, Clerks.

SEC. 17. After canvassing the votes, in manner aforesaid, the judges shall put, in an envelope, one of the poll-books; with its tally list, and return to each city, or county, together with the tickets, and transmit the same, properly sealed up, and directed, through the nearest post office or by express, as soon as possible thereafter, to the prothonotary of the court of common pleas of the city, or county, in which such electors would have voted, if not in the military service aforesaid, (being the city or county for which the poll-book was kept,) and the other poll-book of said city, or county, enclosed in an envelope, and properly directed, shall be delivered to one of the commissioners, hereinafter provided for, if such commissioner calls for the same in ten days, and if not so called for, the same shall be transmitted by mail, or by express, as soon as possible thereafter, to the secretary of the commonwealth, who shall carefully preserve the same, and on demand of the proper prothonotary, deliver to said prothonotary, under his hand and official seal, a certified copy of the return of votes, so transmitted to, and received by him, for said city, or county, of which the demandant is prothonotary.

SEC. 19, The return judges of the several counties, shall adjourn to meet at the places, now directed by law, on the third Friday, after any general or presidential election, for the purpose of counting the soldiers' vote; and when two or more counties are connected in the election, the meeting of the judges, for each county, shall be postponed, in such case, until the Friday following.

SEC. 20. The return judges, so met, shall include, in their enumeration, the votes so returned, and thereupon shall proceed, in all respects, in the like manner as is provided by law, in cases where all the votes shall have been given at the usual place of election. *Provided,* That the several courts of this commonwealth shall have the same power and authority to investigate and determine all questions of fraud or illegality in relation to the voting of the soldiers, as are now vested in said courts, with regard to questions of fraud and illegality, arising from the voting of persons not in military service, under the present laws relating thereto.

SEC. 21. In elections for electors of president and vice president of the United States, it shall be the duty of the secretary of the commonwealth, to lay before the governor all the returns received by him, from any election, as aforesaid, who shall compare the same with the county returns, and add thereto all such returns as shall appear, on such comparison, not to be contained in said county returns, in every case, where said military returns, for such counties, shall have been received by said secretary, at a period too late for transmitting them to the proper prothonotary, in time for the action of the judges of the said counties.

SEC. 22. All said elections shall be subject to contest, in the same manner as is now provided by law; and in all cases of contested elections, all legal returns, which shall have been *bona fide* forwarded by said judges, in the manner hereinbefore prescribed, shall be counted and estimated, although the same may not have arrived, or been received by the proper officers, to be counted and estimated, in the manner hereinbefore directed, before issuing the certificates of election to the persons appearing to have a majority of the votes then received, and the said returns shall be subject to all such objections, as other returns are liable to, when received in due time.

SEC. 23. It shall be the duty of the secretary of the Commonwealth to cause to be printed a sufficient number of copies of this act, with such extracts from the general election law, as shall be deemed important to accompany the same, and blank forms of poll-books, with tally lists and returns, so prescribed in this act, which, with the necessary postage stamps, to defray expenses and postage on returns, shall in sufficient time, before any such election, be forwarded, by said secretary, at the expense of the Commonwealth, by Commissioners, or otherwise, as shall be deemed most certain to insure delivery thereof, to the captain, or commanding officer, of each company, or in case of detached voters, to the officer having charge of the post, or hospital who shall retain the same until the day of election, and then deliver the same to the judges elected, as provided in this act:—*Provided,* That no election shall be invalidated, by reason of the neglect, or failure, of the said secretary to cause the delivery of said poll-books to the proper persons, as aforesaid.

SEC. 24. That for the purpose of more effectually carrying out the provisions of this act, the governor shall have power to appoint and commission, under the great seal of the commonwealth, such number of commissioners having the qualifications of an elector, in this state, as he shall deem necessary, not exceeding one to each regiment of Pennsylvania soldiers, in the service of this state, or of the United States, and shall apportion the work among the commissioners, and supply such vacancies as may occur in their number. Such commissioners, before they act, shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation, and cause to be filed with the secretary of the Commonwealth, to the following:

"I——appointed commissioner, under the act to regulate elections by soldiers in actual military service, do solemnly swear, (or affirm,) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and impartially, fully and without reference to political preference, or results, perform, to the best of my knowledge and ability, the duties imposed on me by the said act; and that I will studiously endeavor to prevent fraud, deceit and abuse, not only in the elections to be held, under the same, but in the returns thereof." And if any commissioner, appointed by, or under, this act, shall knowingly violate his duty, or knowingly omit, or fail to do his duty, under this act, or violate any part of his oath, or affirmation, he shall be liable to an indictment for perjury, in the proper county, and upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine, not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment in the penitentiary, at labor, not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court."

SEC. 25. It shall be the duty of such commissioners to deliver, as far as practicable, at least four of the copies of this act, and other extracts of laws, published as hereinbefore directed, and at least two blank forms of poll books, tally lists and returns, entrusted to them, as mentioned in the twenty-third section of this act, to the commanding officers of every company, or part of company, of Pennsylvania soldiers, in the actual military, or naval service of the United States, or of this state, and to make suitable arrangements and provision for the opening of polls, under this act; it shall also be the duty of said commissioners, as soon as practicable, after the day of election, to call upon the judges of the election, and procure one poll book, containing the returns of the election, and safely to preserve the same, not only from loss, but from alteration, and deliver the same without delay, to the secretary of the commonwealth.

SEC. 26. Said commissioners shall receive in full compensation for their services under this act, ten cents per mile, in going to and returning from their respective regiments, estimating the distance of traveled route, and it is hereby made the duty of the auditor general and state treasurer to audit and pay the accounts therefor in the same manner as other claims are now audited and paid, by law: all commanding and other officers are requested to aid the commissioners, herein appointed, and to give them all proper facilities, to enable them to carry out the design and intention of this act.

SEC. 27. No mere informality in the manner of carrying out, or executing, any of the provisions of this act, shall invalidate any election held under the same, or authorize the return thereof, to be rejected or set aside, nor shall any failure on the part of the commissioners to reach or visit any regiment or company or part of a company or the failure of any company to vote, invalidate any election which may be held under this act.

SEC. 28. The several officers, authorized to conduct such election, shall have the like powers, and they, as well as other persons, who may attend, vote or offer to vote, at such election, shall be subject to the like penalties and restrictions as are declared and provided in the case of the usual election; and all of the provisions of the general election laws of this state, so far as applicable, and not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, nor supplied thereby, shall apply to all elections held under this act.

SEC. 29. No compensation shall be allowed to any judge or clerk, under this act.

SEC. 30. When the sheriff of any city or county shall issue his proclamation for an election, for a presidential, congressional, district, city, county or State election, under the laws of this state, he shall transmit, immediately, copies thereof, to the field officers and senior captains in the service, aforesaid from said city or county.

SEC. 31. The sum of fifteen thousand dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated from the general revenue, to be paid upon the order of the secretary of the commonwealth, to carry this law into effect.

SEC. 32. When any of the electors mentioned in the first section of this act, less than ten in number, shall be members of companies of another state or territory, or, for any sufficient and legal cause, shall be in any hospital, navy yard, vessel or on recruiting, provost or other duty, whether within or without this State, under such circumstances as shall render it probable that he, or they, will be unable to rejoin their proper company, or to be present at his proper place of election, on or before the day of election, therein mentioned, said elector, or electors, shall have a right to vote in the following manner.

SEC. 33. The voter aforesaid is hereby authorized, before the day of election, to deposit his ballot or ballots, properly folded, as required by the general election laws of this state, or otherwise, as the voter may choose, in a sealed envelope, together with a written or printed, or partly written and partly printed statement, containing the name of the voter, the county, township, borough or ward, of which he is a resident, and a written or printed authority, to some qualified voter in the election district, of which said voter is a resident, to cast the ballots, contained in said envelope, for him, on the day of said election. Said statement and authority to be signed by the said voter, and attested by the commanding, or some commissioned officer of the company of which he is a member, in the case of a private, and of some commissioned officer of the regiment, in the case of an officer, if any of such officers are conveniently accessible, and if otherwise, then by some other witness; and there shall also accompany said ballots, an affidavit of said voter, taken before some one of the officers aforesaid, and in the absence of such officers, before some other person duly authorized to administer oaths, by any law of this state, that he is a qualified voter in the election district in which he proposes to vote, that he is in the actual military service of the United States, or of this state, describing the organization to which it belongs, that he has not sent his ballots to any other person or persons, than the one in such authority mentioned, that he will not offer to vote at any poll, which may be opened on said election day, at any place whatsoever, and that he is not a deserter, and has not been dishonorably dismissed from service, and that he is now stationed at in the state of . Said sealed envelope, containing the ballots, statement, authority and affidavit as aforesaid, to be sent to the proper person, by mail or otherwise, having written or printed on the outside, across the sealed part thereof, the words "soldiers ballot, for twp., (borough or ward,) in the county of ."

SEC. 34. The elector, to whom such ballot shall be sent, shall on the day of election, and whilst the polls of the proper district are open, deliver the envelope, so received, unopened, to the proper election officer, who shall open the same, in the presence of the election board, and deposit the ballots therein contained, together with the envelope, and accompanying papers, as other ballots are deposited, and said board shall count and canvass the same in the same manner as other votes cast at said election; and the person delivering the same may, on the demand of any elector, be compelled to testify, on oath, that the envelope, so delivered by him, is in the same state as when received by him, and that the same has not been opened, or the contents thereof changed or altered, in any way by him, or any other person.

SEC. 35. The right of any person, thus offering to vote, at any such election, may be challenged, for the same causes, that it could be challenged, if he were personally present, and for no other reason or cause.

SEC. 36. Any officer of any general, or special election in this state, who shall refuse to receive any such envelope, and deposit any such ballots, or to count and canvass the same, and any elector who shall receive such envelope, and neglect or refuse to present the same, to the officers of the election district, endorsed on the said envelope, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment, in the state prison, not exceeding one year, and by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or either, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 37. Any person who shall wilfully and corruptly make and subscribe any false affidavit, or make any false oath, touching any matter or thing provided in this act shall be deemed guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state penitentiary, not exceeding five years, and by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by either, or by both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 38. That it shall be the duty of the secretary of the commonwealth to prepare the necessary blank forms, to carry out the provisions of this act, and to furnish the same for the use of the persons so engaged in the military service aforesaid.

SEC. 39. In case any qualified elector, in military service aforesaid, may be in any hospital, military or naval, or in any vessel, or a navy yard, the statements and affidavits, in this act mentioned, may be witnessed by, and made before, any officer of the vessel, navy yard or other place, in which said voter is for the time being engaged.

SEC. 40. It shall be the duty of every assessor, within this commonwealth, annually, to assess and return, in the manner now required by law, a county tax of ten cents upon each and every non-commissioned officer and private, and the usual taxes upon every commissioned officer, known by them to be in the military service of the United States, or of this state, in the army; and when any omission shall occur, the omitted names shall be added, by such assessors, to the assessments and lists of voters, on the application of any citizen of the election district, or precinct, wherein such soldier might, or would have a right to vote, if not in such service, as aforesaid; and such non-commissioned officers, and privates, shall be exempt from all other personal taxes, during their continuance in such service; and said assessors shall, in each and every case, of such assessed soldiers, or officers, without fee, or reward therefor, give a certificate of such regular or additional assessment, to any citizen of the election district, or precinct, who may at any time, demand the same; and upon presentation thereof to the tax collector of said district, or the treasurer of the said county, it shall be the duty of such officer to receive said assessed tax, of, and from, any person offering to pay the same, for the soldier or officer therein named, and to endorse, upon such certificate, a receipt therefor; and it shall also be the duty of said collector, or county treasurer, to receive said assessed tax, from any person who may offer to pay the same, for any of said officers, or soldier, without requiring a certificate of assessment, when the name of such persons shall have been duly entered upon the assessment books, and tax duplicates, and give a receipt therefor, to such persons, specially stating therein the name of the soldier, or officer, whose tax is thus paid, the year for which it was assessessed, and the date of the payment thereof; which said certificate and receipt, or receipt only, shall be *prima facie* evidence, to any election board, provided for by this act, before which the same may be offered, of the due assessment of said tax, against, and the payment thereof by, the soldier, or officer, therein named, offering the same, as aforesaid; but said election board shall not be thereby precluded from requiring other proof, of the right to vote, as specified by this act, or the general election laws of this commonwealth, and if any of said assessors, collectors, or treasurers, shall neglect, or refuse, to comply with the provisions of this section or to perform any of the duties, therein enjoined upon them, or either of them, he, or they, so offending, shall be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and shall on conviction, be fined, in any sum not less than twenty, nor more than two hundred dollars: *Provided,* That the additional assessments required shall be made on application of any citizen of the election district, or precinct, thereof, upon oath or affirmation, of such citizen, to be administered by the assessor, that such absent soldier is a citizen of the election district, or precinct, wherein such assessment is required, by such citizen, to be made.

SEC. 41. This act shall not apply to the election of members of council, or to ward and division officers, in the city of Philadelphia.

HENRY C. JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNY,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED.—The twenty-fifth day of August Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

A. G. CURTIN.

SHALL WE BE DECEIVED AGAIN?

In 1860 the Abolition disunionists deceived the people by promises of good times. They denied that Lincoln was an Abolitionist, and concealed their purpose of civil war. The four years, which have followed have however unmasked them and they stand to-day in their true character. Corruption and unblushing and unbounded impudence—usurpation of an unparalleled boldness, and war for negro equality, are the three principal planks in their platform.—Can the people, after this shameful imposition, this ruin, this wanton violation of law, honor, liberty and right, keep them still in power? If they do, all the horrors of war, the burdens of conscription, taxation, want and woe, must continue for another four years in an increasing ratio. Can it be that Heaven, the love of humanity, or even the love of self, will fail to awaken that deep sense of duty in the hearts of the people which will constrain them to oppose the wicked and lawless party now in power?—We think not. The wonderful changes of the last month are cheering and hopeful.—Let every christian pray to his God for a rapid continuation of the good work begun, and may we not hope that November next will bring with it a change in the election of "Little Mac," and through him a re-instatement of the nation to all the happiness, greatness and glory from which Lincoln and his plunderers have forced it. Give us a change and there will be such rejoicing as the world has seldom witnessed.—*Allentown Democrat.*

The Nominations in Hollidaysburg.—Captain Murray's company of three years returned volunteers of the Sixty-second Pennsylvania regiment, and other veterans who fought through the Peninsular campaign, South Mountain, Antietam and many other hard battles, with a large number of citizens, are firing a salute of thirty-four guns this evening in honor of the nomination of General George B. McClellan for the Presidency. General joy and good feeling pervade our whole people. Many take part in the jubilee, both Democrats and Republicans, who have heretofore never taken much interest in political meetings. There is but one feeling in this community, and that is for Little Mac, the Union and the Constitution.

Peace.—The Washington *Chronicle*, administration paper, says:

"There are many reasons which induce us to think that it would be wise, as well as economical, on the part of the General Government to go to the very verge of liberality in its offers of terms to the rebels."

The Democratic platform, which so offends some of the Lincolnites, does not propose to go to the "verge of liberality in its offers of terms to the rebels." It merely says that "justice, humanity, liberty, and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate convention of all the States, or other peaceable means, to the end that, at the earliest practicable moment, peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States."—*Patriot & Union.*

☞Abe Lincoln and the abolitionists promised to whip the rebels before breakfast. If the war don't soon stop, their promise will be fulfilled, because the times are getting so awful hard for poor people that their chances for obtaining breakfast are becoming slimmer every day.

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OUR FLAG!

H. J. STAHLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 26, 1864.

PEACE AND UNION!

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL NOMINATIONS.

For President,
MAJOR GENERAL
GEO. BRINTON McCLELLAN,
OF NEW JERSEY.

For Vice President,
GEORGE H. PENDLETON,
OF OHIO.

CONGRESS,
ALEXANDER H. COFFROTH, Somerset co.
ASSEMBLY,
JAMES H. MARSHALL, Hamiltonban tp.
COMMISSIONER,
ABRAHAM KRISE, Freedom tp.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN J. GRAFT, Straban township.
AUDITORS,
JOSEPH BURKEE, Conowago tp., (3 years,)
JACOB BULL, Berwick tp., (2 years.)

"To Whom it may Concern!"

GRAND MASS MEETING AT NEW OXFORD!

Freemen, Rally, for Peace, Union and the Constitution!
"Mac and Pen, the People's Men!"

A Grand Mass Meeting of the friends of McCLELLAN and PENDLETON will be held at NEW OXFORD on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, Oct. 3d. Friends of Peace and Union in the Lower End, Turn Out! Oxford, Mountpleasant, Straban, Reading, Hamilton, Conowago, and the two Berwicks, rally in your strength! Other districts will help to swell the crowd.

JOHN W. BITTENGER, Esq., of York, and others, will address the meeting. Arrangements will be made to run an extra train of cars.

JACOB BRINKERHOFF,
Chairman Dem. Co. Com.

Sept. 26, 1864.

Uprisings of the People.

McCLELLAN THE STAR OF OUR HOPE!

On Saturday evening week, September 17th, the 77th anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States was celebrated, and the nomination of McClellan and Pendleton ratified, by the people of the city of New York. It was a monster uprising of the masses in that great metropolis. Meetings were organized at ***twelve*** **regular stands in Union Square, and there were many others, to satisfy the crowds who could not get within hearing distance of the Square. Among the speakers were Gov. Parker, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, James Gallatin, Judge Comstock, Judge Daly, Mayor Gunther, Fernando Wood, Gen. Walbridge and Hon. F. A. Tallmadge. It was the greatest meeting ever held in America—if not in the world.—** ***One hundred thousand*** **people were present!**

On the same evening, fifty thousand Democrats assembled in Independence Square, Philadelphia. Such a demonstration was never before seen in that city. Hon. Hiram Ketchum, of New York, Hon. Emerson Etheridge, of Tenn., Hon. Josiah Randall, Judge Parsons, Col. Page, Col. McCandless, and others, made speeches.

In Washington City, Boston, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, and at many other places, immense meetings were also held, exceeding in numbers and enthusiasm any ever before witnessed at the same points. Truly, THE COUNTRY IS RISING!

☞The soldier voting law will be found on our first page. It will be seen that it is absolutely necessary that every soldier offering to vote, unless he votes on age, must be able to prove in the usual manner that he has paid a State or county tax within two years, which must have been assessed at least ten days before the election. We hope the Democrats throughout the county have been attending to this matter. We have no doubt that a majority of the soldiers in the army, if they are left free to do so, will vote against Lincoln, and against Abolition nominees for Congress. Let them be assessed at once, —*their tax of ten cents paid*, and the receipt be sent to them, together with a full supply of tickets, in time for the State election. There is but a short time in which to do much work, and every one should go at it with a will.

☞We notice that at a Democratic meeting in Hampden township, Cumberland county, on the 17th, Capt. CHRITZMAN, of Harrisburg, made a speech. He fought under "Little Mac," and now very properly takes the stump for his gallant leader. Pitch in, Captain!

☞The local election last Tuesday in Alton, Ill., tells how the tide is running in the West. The Democratic ticket was elected by majorities ranging from two to three hundred. Lincoln carried that city in 1860 by thirteen votes. As great a change in other parts of the State—and all our private advices promise heavy gains —would give Illinois to "Little Mac" by thirty thousand majority. All hail, Illinois.

☞Fremont has withdrawn, and the result will help McClellan. The Western Germans will under no circumstances vote for Lincoln.

☞Several communications on hand must go over to our next, for want of space this week.

FOR LITTLE MAC AND THE UNION.

EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE, who was elected on the Whig Ticket with Gen. Taylor in 1848, is an ardent supporter of McClellan and Pendleton.

GEORGE D. PRENTICE, for many years the leading opponent of the Democracy in the State of Kentucky, is out strong for McClellan. The Louisville *Journal*, Prentice's paper, runs up the names of McClellan and Pendleton to its mast-head.

GOV. BRAMLETTE, of Kentucky, whose election was claimed by the "Republicans," as a Lincoln victory, supports McClellan and Pendleton. GENERAL LESLIE COOMBS and HON. M. UNDERWOOD, of the same State, are also strong supporters of Little Mac.

GEORGE S. HILLIARD, of Massachusetts, always heretofore opposed to the Democracy, is out for McClellan and Pendleton.

AMOS KENDALL, Gen. Jackson's Postmaster General, is one of the most ardent supporters of Little Mac in the whole Union.

WASHINGTON HUNT, formerly Whig Governor of New York, supports McClellan and Pendleton.

JAMES S. THAYER, the most eloquent orator in the State of New York, and once the bosom friend and political partizan of Henry Clay, is an enthusiastic supporter of the Democratic nominees.

HON. EDGAR COWAN, U. S. Senator from this State, and one of the leading men in the Republican party, is opposed to Abraham Lincoln, and favorable to George B. McClellan.

WM. McLELLAN, Esq., of Chambersburg, a life-long opponent of the Democratic party, is warmly for McClellan and Pendleton. He says Lincoln is "weak and fickle."

Hon. O. H. BROWNING, of Illinois, late United States Senator from that State, hitherto a Republican, made a speech for McClellan at Quincy, on Wednesday. He declared him to be a statesman, a patriot and the best General this war has produced.

Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, of Md., has come out in a letter for McClellan.

Hon. R. C. WINTHROP, the old Clay Whig of Mass., is making speeches for McClellan.

WM. B. OGDEN, of Chicago, the great "Railroad King of the West," a warm friend of Lincoln in 1860, and State Senator of the Republican party from the county of Cook, is out for McClellan and Pendleton.

Gen. BUEL is for McClellan. So is Gen. McCLERNAND.

At a McClellan ratification meeting in Lewistown, this State, on the 3d, ABNER THOMAS, Esq., *Chairman of the Republican County Committee, presided.* Col. W. H. IRWIN, who for two years commanded the gallant 49th P. V., and has heretofore been a decided Republican, made a powerful speech in favor of McClellan.

At the great McClellan meeting in Philadelphia on the 17th, D. C. GILLESPIE, Esq., appointed a member of the Republican State Central Committee, made a speech against Lincoln and for "Little Mac."

The first McClellan flag hoisted in Wayne county, on receipt of the news of his nomination, was by R. F. LORD, Esq., a Fremont elector in 1856.

Thus the ball is rolling. The best men and truest patriots in the opposition ranks support McCLELLAN and PENDLETON. If changing keeps on at this rate, there will be nobody left to support old Abe but his office-holders.

"PLEASE SAY A KIND WORD TO MY ARMY."

"Please say a kind word to my army, that I can report to them in general orders, in regard to their conduct at Yorktown, Williamsburg, West Point, Hanover Court House, and on the Chickahominy, as well as in regard to the seven days and the recent retreat."

"No one has ever said anything to cheer them but myself. Say nothing about me. Merely give my men and officers credit for what they have done. It will do you much good, and will strengthen you much with them, if you issue a handsome order to them in regard to what they have accomplished. They deserve it."—*Gen. McClellan to Major General Halleck, Aug.* 18, 1862.

This was the despatch sent by Gen. McClellan to Gen. Halleck, at the close of the Peninsula campaign in 1862. It breathes (says the *Age*) a spirit of gentleness and tender solicitude for the brave men under his command, of which history furnishes no parallel. *"Please say a kind word to my army."* Where is the soldier who followed this noble young commander through the perils of that memorable campaign, whose heart does not throb with a livelier pulsation on reading this touching evidence of consideration? Was the word spoken? Did Gen. Halleck, or did Mr. Lincoln, cheer the hearts of the brave boys by a word of encouragement? Far from it. The defeat, and if possible the demoralization of the Army of the Potomac, was the settled purpose of the Administration. McClellan's overthrow was determined upon. A *"kind word"* to his gallant followers would have interfered with this determination. Having at the most critical moment withdrawn McDowell's forces, and by this outrage rendered fruitless all the heroic efforts and all the bloodshed during the campaign, it would not have consorted with the purposes of the Administration to have spoken a "kind word" to the weary and worn soldiers of that noble army.

Soldiers of the old Army of the Potomac, can you forget the man who pleaded with the Administration that a kind word be spoken to you, after you had undergone the perils and privations of that memorable campaign? Will you not bear in mind the conduct of the men, who in that dark hour refused you the little boon so earnestly, beseechingly asked for by your glorious commander? The enemies that assailed him then, assail him now. Those who covertly assaulted his and your fair fame then, are openly at their heartless work now. It is now your turn to vindicate the man whose every thought was given to the comfort and reputation of his soldiers.—Can his parting words ever be forgotten?—Read them:

"As an army you have grown up under my care. In you I have never found doubt or coldness. The battles you have fought under my command, will proudly live in history. The glory you have achieved, our mutual perils and fatigues, the graves of our comrades fallen in battle and by disease, the broken forms of those whom wounds and sickness have disabled—the strongest associations which can exist among men—unite us still by an indissoluble tie: *We shall ever be comrades in supporting the Constitution of our country and the nationality of its people."—McClellan's Farewell to the Army at Rectortown, Va., Nov. 7, 1862.*

THE CONSTITUTION.

GRAND DEMOCRATIC RALLY!

A '44 DEMONSTRATION IN GETTYSBURG!

THE PEOPLE ALIVE!

A Democratic meeting was advertised to take place in Gettysburg on Saturday evening, September 17th, the anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. No effort was made for a large meeting, and nothing more than an assemblage of the Democrats of town and the immediate neighborhood was expected.—Early in the evening, however, it was to be seen that the meeting would be more than usual—people were already coming in from points eight and ten miles distant, whilst those nearer were turning out to a man, old and young. The magnificent Democratic Band Chariot was brought out, drawn by four grey horses, and containing an excellent band of martial music, with two large transparencies, bearing the inscriptions, "McClellan and Pendleton," "Union the one Condition," "Free Press and Free Speech," "Compromise, Conciliation, Constitution," "No Arbitrary Arrests," "Peace, Union, Liberty," "Down with the Shoddyites," "The People want to Swap Horses!"

Riders came in stating that delegations on horseback and in vehicles, were approaching on several roads. Dr. J. A. Swope and Sheriff Robert were at once detailed as marshals for the occasion. Under their orders the Band Chariot, with the music, was taken to the northern suburb of town, where the Butler delegation was met. Straban also contributed to swell the line. After passing through several of the streets, the procession proceeded to the west side of town, where the delegation from Marsh Creek, more particularly representing Cumberland and Highland, was met, and the whole, with constant accessions as it passed along, paraded the principal streets, with every demonstration of fine spirits, the hearty cheers and the glowing enthusiasm carrying one back to the lively days of 1844. It was a sight to make the patriot feel glad—to inspire his heart with hope, and courage, and confidence. Democrats had but one way to express their happy feelings, and that was to add cheer to cheer, louder and still louder, until the welkin rang, and rang again. Verily, it was good to be here!

The original arrangement was to hold the meeting in the Court-house, but the idea was abandoned very soon after the people commenced coming. It would not have held the third of the crowd present. The front of the building was then prepared for the holding of the meeting, and at the proper hour the vast assemblage was called to order by H. J. Stahle, who proposed the following list of officers, which was adopted:

President,
GEORGE SWOPE, Esq., Gettysburg.

Vice Presidents,
Henry A. Picking, Esq., Straban,
Wm. H. Lott, Esq., Mountpleasant,
Daniel Shafer, Mountjoy,
Henry Wertz, Straban,
Philip Hann, Straban,
Frederick Herr, Gettysburg,
Jacob Lott, Cumberland,
Philip Synder, Cumberland,
John Lilly, Conowago,
Wm. Allison, Cumberland,
W. Ross White, Freedom,
Isaac Deardorff, Cumberland,
Francis M. Buddy, Mountpleasant,
Jacob Riffersperger, Esq., Butler,
Capt. Jacob Miller, Mountpleasant,
George A. Corwell, Franklin,
Nicholas Codori, Sr., Gettysburg
Capt. Martin Thomas, Butler,
Araham Plank, Cumberland,
Philip Redding, Cumberland,
Alloysius Eckenrode, Mountpleasant,
Peter Hoffman, Gettysburg,
Elias Hartman, Franklin,
Jacob Maring, Cumberland,
Jonas Rebert, Straban,
Isaac Lightner, Esq., Mountjoy,
Christian Benner, Straban.

Secretaries,
Michael M. Miller, Gettysburg,
Isaac F. Brinkerhoff, Straban,
Samuel Hart, Franklin,
S. A. Gilliland, Straban,
Henry Beitler, Mountjoy,
George F. Kalbfleisch, Gettysburg,
George Jacobs, Gettysburg,
William McCreary, Straban,
Jacob Reilly, Gettysburg,
Isaac Hereter, Highland,
Levi M. Plank, Cumberland,
David Weikert, Cumberland.

E. B. Buehler, Esq., opened the speaking by alluding in fitting terms to the glorious work which our fathers performed in framing and adopting the Constitution of the United States, and then reviewed several of the points involved in the present political contest, receiving many cheers from his numerous hearers. He concluded by introducing the Hon. A. H. Coffroth, the Democratic nominee for Congress, who, for more than an hour, held the attention of the thousand persons present in a thorough discussion of the doctrines of the Abolitionists—the position of the country, and the remedies proposed for relief from its present troubles. He was frequently cheered throughout.

W. A. Duncan, Esq., then introduced Wm. S. Stenger, Esq., of Chambersburg.—No one who heard his speech will soon forget it, as it was one of the finest political efforts our people have ever listened to.—It was telling in every sentence. One convincing thought was followed by another equally convincing, and all decked in terms both attractive and forcible. The opposition even were compelled to accord Mr. Stenger extraordinary ability as a public speaker. The applause he received was frequent and hearty.

The meeting closed at a late hour with cheers for "Mac and Pen, the People's men." Taken all in all, the meeting was a magnificent demonstration—exceeding in numbers, enthusiasm, and everything else necessary to success, any political gathering had here in many years. Whilst Democrats were surprised and delighted with the immense turn-out, the Republican leaders were amazed as though by a "hand-writing on the wall." They felt that their ill-gotten and ill-used power was about to slip from their grasp, and trembled in their shoes at the prospect. Few of them slept soundly that night, as their wo-worn faces next day betokened.

But to the people—the great body of the people—who only have the privilege to suffer under Lincoln's burdens, and not to steal from his Treasury—such uprisings as that of Saturday night come as happy omens, proclaiming amidst clouds and gloom that "there's daylight ahead."

☞Hon. F. M. Kimmell has been nominated for President Judge by the Democrats of the Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset district. This nomination is eminently "fit to be made," and we congratulate the people of that district upon the prospect of having so upright and able a Judge again on the Bench. His private character is pure, and he is both a gentleman and a scholar. He is justly popular, and we will not permit ourself to doubt his election.

☞Whilst the Democrats in all the States in the Union celebrated the 17th of September, the anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States—the Constitution made by the Fathers of the Revolution, and under which this nation grew and prospered for nearly four score years—it is noteworthy that the Republicans nowhere celebrated that glorious event. Why this omission on the part of our opponents? The reason is plain—their leaders hate the old Constitution—they spit upon it. They want a new-fangled, anti-slavery, negro-equality Constitution.

☞Capt. Adams's company is Company K in the 184th Regiment, P. V. The Regiment has gone to City Point.

Capt. W. T. King's is Company G in the 209th Reg. P. V.—now in Grant's army also.

For the Compiler.

"THE GALLED JADE WINCES."

The splendid Democratic meeting in the Borough on the evening of the 17th, and particularly the overthrow of "Little Neddie," left a deep and, to the Abolition leaders, a dreaded impression upon the community at large. Gen. Coffroth's old opponent was especially very sore at being "let down so hard," and in his fidelity to the service of his "Lord and" Paymaster, he must try to pick himself up; and after Gen. Coffroth is far away from the county, he must summon the office-holders' party to the Court-house to hear his *unanswerable* assertions. Accordingly, R. G. McCreary very soon issues a call for a public meeting on Thursday evening, that "the misrepresentations and falsehoods made at the late Copperhead gathering" should be answered by Hon. Edward McPherson. How modest, polite and decent, the language of this public call! It has made a slight stain upon you, Mr. McCreary, in common with the party in which you are now trying to have some prominence, along with your *popular* colleague, "Gen." McConaughy.—This is one of the chosen ways of serving that party. Democrats, of course, were not expected to attend that public meeting, as the insulting terms of the call, so *becoming* to yourself and peculiar to your party leaders in Gettysburg, would allure Republicans *only* to that meeting. It was therefore not a meeting for debate, impartial reasoning, statement of facts and argument, designed to convince and influence Democrats, but to vent mortification at the triumph of the preceding Saturday evening, and to attempt to retrieve the damage done by the Clerk of the House to his party. His friends had complained much about it, and no one of them was willing to risk money on a bet, that he had admitted himself to Gen Coffroth that the Clerk was wrong.

Thursday evening came, and a crowd was long appearing until the cars arrived and brought a representation of the "Loyal Leaguers" from Littlestown, Hanover and points along the Railroad. These, with some Democrats who were there, although uninvited by the call, a good many ladies also uninvited, a line of horsemen to fill up the street, and a crowd of the "inevitable" negroes, with of course some of their white loyal brethren of the town, made up the audience.

Col. Conrad Baker, of Indiana, formerly of Gettysburg, (tired of the army,) ex-Provost Marshal, candidate for Lieut. Gov. of Indiana, "now in the service of his country without pay," as he described himself, made the opening speech, after his introduction by the town Postmaster, in the service of his country with pay. Col. Baker amused the audience with some fanciful and metaphorical sayings from a book with a "yallow kiver," which he said had been captured in Indiana from the commander of an order he called the Sons of Liberty, which were very bad, he said, in Indiana. He had certainly better attend to them at home. The audience soon got tired of the extracts. The Colonel indulged in a few jokes, with the assistance of a little prompting by his superior officer, "Gen." McConaughy, who stood, in all his lofty importance, head and shoulders above all the boys around him, among the folds of the starry flag behind the speaker, and then the Colonel retired.

Judge Daniel M. Smyser, formerly of Gettysburg, then appeared, commencing very loudly, attempting to create an enthusiasm for the ladies who furnished the singing, and earnestly calling for three cheers for the ladies, which the unappreciating crowd had so ungallantly refused before he rose. The Judge's voice soon became low and indistinct. He was inclined, (from old habits, of course,) to indulge in the identification of Democrats as Copperheads, but having so latterly worn the ermine, he seemed to pick up respect for himself, and, to his credit, recalled and dropped the term. He labored and hitched considerably on the stump about an armistice, the employment of negro soldiers, &c., and some Republican in one corner of the crowd remarked that he was gaining no votes, &c.

He finally gave way, and up jumped "Little Neddie" with the documents—the ones he hadn't when Gen. Coffroth was in the county, but which in answer to a telegram he had just received by the "express train." He said he would not be personal, but never was more undignified, low, personal abuse, heaped upon a candidate than was in the same breath by him upon Gen. Coffroth. You can't help it, Neddie, can you? It is in keeping with your political training. You have been accustomed to use it all your life. And then, Mr. Coffroth beat you so unexpectedly, so badly, two years ago. He "let you down so hard" before all the people on Saturday evening, when you wanted to be so faithful to your paying master. You can't forgive the General; you never did since 1862. You havn't done so in the use of your influence in Congress as Clerk, have you? Well, to the work of refutation, that's the business. Mr. McPherson's statement, so far as it was a statement of facts, about the miscegenation pamphlet, sustained Gen. Coffroth to the letter, unless it was as to the authorship of the extract. On that point, the speaker thought that Wendell Phillips was a gentleman. So he no doubt thinks of Fred. Douglass. He left this matter just where Gen. Coffroth left it on Saturday evening, that these brutal sentiments went unrebuked in a Republican Congress.

Then to the negro legislation—the appropriation of $30,000 for the benefit of the contrabands. This, according to Mr. McPherson, was right, just and proper. Then to the compensation for damages. He told the wondering crowd that an act had passed the last session of Congress for the settlement of Quartermaster and Commissary stores taken by the Army, and that payments are now being made under it. This did not take well with many standing before him who have had their pockets and barns emptied by the events of the war in our county. They knew that they had been knocking at the doors of the Government in vain for redress, protection having previously been denied them. They have not received any of those payments yet, and when they do, then talk. "The proof of the pudding is in the eating."

The Journal of the House was referred to for the proceedings on the 17th of June, upon the bill for ascertaining and adjusting claims for injury or destruction of property by the army of the U. S. A number of dilatory motions and amendments were offered, and Mr. McPherson wished to annihilate Gen. Coffroth with the fact that upon some of these dilatory motions and amendments on that day Mr. C. did not vote. But Mr. McP. showed that Mr. C. was there watching the progress of the measure, and the movements of its enemies to defeat it, for on the last motion to table the bill, Mr. Coffroth is found in his place, voting in the negative, and on the next day Mr. Coffroth is there in the affirmative, of course, on the important final vote. Mr. McP., in his characteristic way, reads to the "loyal" crowd the names of all the "Copperhead" members who voted against the bill, but omits every Republican name. Now, Neddie, you know your party in Washington has defeated, and will defeat this measure.—You know the bill has been buried in the Committee, just where Gen. Coffroth said it was and you can't relieve your Republican Congress from the odium of this injustice. It was not smart in you to say HERE, in answer to this, that "the Public Treasury should not be depleted of its war funds." Do you think, as well as your party leaders, that the contraband negroes should have appropriations rather than money should be expended for the relief of the sufferers on the Border?

Keep the Record before the people, Mr. Clerk, but be sure to read Mr. Coffroth's votes, and particularly his final one, on the Claim Bill, and then next time tell your listeners how the party majorities stood, how many REPUBLICANS voted against the bill, and how it lies dead in a REPUBLICAN SENATE. Don't be coaxed or driven by your superior officer, "Gen" McConaughy, or any other of the leaders or Loyal Leaguers, to withhold any part of this Record. Just give it as you did on Thursday evening, and read a little more of it as we have suggested, and all will be right.

We would like to say something more about this speech, but more, perhaps,
ANON.

☞Republican orators and editors must be hard run for capital. They are finding fault with Mr. Marshall for taking the pay voted to members at the extra session. They, members of the Shoddy party, reeking with corruption at every pore, to attack an honest man like James H. Marshall! The thing is outrageous.

The bill giving the members $300 for the extra session was reported by a *Republican* committee, and passed by a *Republican* House. Mr. Marshall, with several others, voted against it—but after its passage took the pay voted, just as *every* other member of the House did, Republican as well as Democrat.

It was a compliment well deserved, when Col. McClure remarked that Mr. Marshall's record was among the *best* in the House.

☞The *Sentinel sneers* at the declaration of Gen. McClellan that "the *Union* is the one condition of peace." If the gallant standard-bearer of the National Democracy had not written a single line more, the utterance of this noble and patriotic sentiment would be sufficient to rally to his support every true lover of his country.

Those who cannot respond with their whole hearts to it—who cannot support him upon that platform—must be either in sympathy with Jeff. Davis, whose condition of peace is *separation*; or with Lincoln, whose condition of peace is *"abandonment of slavery."* For ourselves, we ask no better terms than "THE UNION." Happy will it be for the American people, if upon such terms they can secure permanent peace.

☞The Richmond Examiner prefers the election of Lincoln. It thinks McClellan the better Union man of the two, and it does not want the Union restored,

WHAT MR. JONES SAW AT THE WOOLYHEAD MEETING.

Pursuant to a call issued by that "gentleman and scholar," R. G. McCreary, Esq., the Woolyheads met in council on the evening of Thursday last, with the avowed purpose of answering and refuting, and, in a promiscuous way, annihilating the Copperheads of this county in general and Hon. Alex. H. Coffroth in particular. The leaders of that sable party, made up in this place principally of shoddy contractors, of men who have already tasted the sweets of office, of assessors, deputy assessors, collectors and deputy collectors, postmasters, and of the whole host of harpies who have been fattening on the hard earnings of an oppressed and tax-ridden people, were evidently uneasy at the effect which the unceremonious handling of their pet champion had upon the masses present on Saturday evening. Though the array of FACTS which were then presented by Gen. Coffroth had been too much for the ex-Congressman, yet it was hoped that in the interim a new set might be manufactured to order, and as in the "absence of the cat the mice may play," Neddy might have a good time of it all to himself, and "spread himself" to the immense satisfaction of all concerned. Undoubtedly it is vastly more pleasant to speak when there is no one to reply, and delightful, indeed, to call naughty names where there is no immediate danger of being called to account and paying for a foul tongue by a pair of blackened eyes or a swelled nose. Therefore mighty preparations were made. All day the shoddy leaders were seen gathered about the corners, discussing the tremendous crisis, whilst the rank and file were doing the work and arranging things.

The Hon. Daniel M. Smyser, of Norristown, Montgomery county, Pa., and Colonel Baker, from "away out West," somewhere in Indiana, were heralded to address the meeting. The gallant Colonel was to make the initiatory charge upon the hosts of the ungodly, (we have not heard that he ever made any other charge, except in a legal way,) the ex-Judge was to continue the work of demolition, whilst little Neddy (nerved to the task by the parting injunction of the fair one in the illuminated mansion, to "lay on and spare not" and to "give it to them,") was to lay on the abuse as thick as he knew how, and to vilify to the extent of his limited capacity. We trust that the lady "feels better" now, and that for the future she will always employ some of her male shoddy friends to do her ugly talking for her.

Well, the evening came, and with it the meeting, which had been carefully loaded up at Littlestown, Hanover and Oxford, and was safely delivered as per contract and bill of lading, to the proprietors of the concern at Gettysburg. Headed by martial music, the gallant army of stay at home warriors wended their way to the place of assemblage, whereupon they made the discovery that their body comprised pretty much the whole meeting. The farming and working people of the county, and the tax-payers, and men whose friends and relatives had been conscripted, and, in short, all the honest, unprejudiced, thinking people of the county had seen and felt too much of the horrors of this "cruel war," to countenance by their presence its interested advocates and abettors. The deficiency in bipeds was, however, in some measure, atoned for by the presence of about ten horses, drawn up in a solid column of one deep, immediately in front of the speakers' stand. Nothing, it must be allowed, can be urged against this portion of the meeting. They listened with becoming gravity and decorum, and never betrayed by the wink of an eye or the whisk of a tail, that they knew all the time that the speaker was chaffing and poking fun at them. But not so their half brothers, standing by their side, for every time their friend and patron indulged in a lame argument or misstated a well known fact, they brayed in unison, like well raised Jacks. There was one other noticeable feature of that "vast assemblage" of two hundred and fifty. Sambo was there fully realizing the importance of his position. He knows now that it can't be said of him that "dat dar nigger ain't ob no account no how." Had not his father Abraham told him that he is the one great obstacle to peace and Union, and knowing that he feels a proper contempt for "de poor white trash ob de Norf who has to work all de bressed time, just to feed and clothe dis nigger and keep him warm and comfable."

On this material the trio went to work, and your correspondent is of the opinion that the "crowd was congenial all around," and that speakers and spoken to are alike worthy of a place in "Abraham's bosom," when said sainted bosom is relieved from its mighty cares and consigned to perpetual oblivion at the prophet's home.

MISTER JONES, ESQ

COMPENSATION TO THE BORDER.

About the coolest thing on record is the "compensation" dodge in the last *Sentinel*. It is very well known to the people of all parties that the Republicans in the last Legislature voted against reimbursing our people for the losses they sustained by rebel raids and the battle here, and that by their opposition the measure was defeated. The Democrats were in favor of doing the sufferers ample justice—they faithfully worked and voted to that end. And yet the *Sentinel* has the effrontery to say that if the border counties will send Republicans to the Legislature, compensation will be had! In the name of all that's reasonable, we would ask what better chance our people would stand in a Legislature three-fourths Republican than in one three-fifths Republican? The idea is ridiculous in the extreme, and can only have originated in the head of one who supposed the sufferers all children or fools.

Should the border counties now return Republicans to the Legislature, it would be as much as to say that the people did not want compensation; because by turning out those who have favored the measure, and putting in others belonging to the party *which has on every occasion defeated it*, it would be inferred that the people did not want the help which Democrats last winter asked for. We put this view of the matter to every sufferer, and ask him to ponder it well between this and the October election.

There is, in sober truth, but one way in which our people who have suffered in the manner stated, will be reimbursed—and that is by giving the Democrats a majority in the next Legislature. If we carry both branches, (and it is confidently believed we shall,) a bill will be passed to give our people proper relief, and it will become a law. Gov. Curtin has been opposed to all measures of the kind, and has had them choked off before reaching him; but should Democrats pass the bill, he will not have the courage to veto it. Let all men who have suffered in Adams rally to the support of James H. Marshall. He is known to be true and reliable. The House may be close; every vote important there, and therefore important at the October election.

Sufferers of all parties, vote for your faithful friend, JAMES H. MARSHALL!

Rally to the Clubs.

☞A McClellan Club was organized at Littlestown on Saturday evening week.—The following permanent officers were chosen:

President, Dr. E. F. Shorb.
Vice Presidents, Wm. Dattera, Wm. Rider, George W. Stover, George W. Rowe.
Recording Secretary, Henry L. Hemler.
Corresponding Secretary, Geo. B. Yantis.
Treasurer, Henry Dysert.

A constitution was adopted, and a large number of names secured to it. The Club adjourned in fine spirits, to meet regularly every Saturday evening until after the November election. Hon. Wm. McSherry was to have addressed the meeting on last Saturday evening, and no doubt gave them a good speech. This Club promises to be one of the largest and most efficient in the county.

☞The Cumberland and Highland McClellan Club had a meeting at Bream's on Monday evening. The old and young of both townships turned out, and made the meeting a large one. Mr. Jacob Lott, the President of the Club, opened with a few excellent remarks, when Wm. McClain, Esq., was introduced. He made a very entertaining and instructive speech, going over the whole ground, and finishing up the several points with decided effect. Dr. J. A. Swope and H. J. Stahle followed in brief speeches, when the Club adjourned with three hearty cheers for "Little Mac." It was a most delightful meeting.

The officers of the Club are:
President, Jacob Lott.
Vice Presidents, Jesse P. Topper and Abraham Plank.
Recording Secretary, Cor. Daugherty.
Corresponding Secretary, Isaac Hereter.
Treasurer, Francis Bream.

☞The McClellan Club of Butler township had a glorious meeting on Thursday evening. The Club was to meet in the School-house at Middletown, but the room proved entirely too small to accomodate the large crowd in attendance, and therefore the meeting was held out-doors. E. B. Buehler, Esq., W. A. Duncan, Esq., and H. J. Stahle, made speeches, when the meeting adjourned with loud and long cheers for "Little Mac." The Club will meet again on next Thursday evening at Centre Mills School-house, when speeches will be made. Turn out!

☞The Democrats of Franklin township organized a McClellan Club at Mummasburg on Thursday evening week. A Constitution was adopted and signed, and the following permanent officers chosen:
President, Jacob Eicholtz.
Vice President, H. J. Brinkerhoff.
Secretary, J. W. Lott, Esq.
Treasurer, George Lady.

The Club starts with fine prospects, and much interest is taken in it. It will meet again this evening, at the Hilltown School-house, when several speeches may be expended.

☞The Democrats of Menallen have started a McClellan Club, and will meet to-morrow (Tuesday) evening, at "Holtzwarth" School-house, 1½ miles from Arendtsville, to complete the organization. We are requested to invite the friends of "Little Mac" in all that region to be present, as several speeches may be expected.

☞The Democrats of Straban township will meet at the house of Jacob L. Grass, in Hunterstown, on Friday evening next, to form a McClellan Club. Turn out, every man!

The Democrats of Mountpleasant will meet at Brush Run School-house on Saturday evening next, for the same purpose. Rally, all!

IMPORTANT LETTER.

Reverdy Johnson Comes Out for McClellan.

The Administration Gets a Blow between the Eyes.

WASHINGTON, September 19.

HON. REVERDY JOHNSON FOR M'CLELLAN.

Washington was electrified to-day by the publication of the following letter from Senator Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, who was elected by his State Legislature opposed to the Democratic party, and who in the Senate acted not unfrequently with the Republican portion of that body. Let him speak for himself, as the oldest Senator in Congress:

SARATOGA SPRINGS, September 14.

GENTLEMEN: Your invitation to the meeting to be held in Washington on the 17th inst. to ratify the nomination of McClellan and Pendleton is but just received.

It will be out of my power to be with you, my stay here for some days longer being unavoidable. Opposed as I was to the original election of Mr. Lincoln to the station he now occupies, from a conviction of his being unequal to its duties, the manner in which he has met them, has but confirmed me in that opinion. With more than two millions of soldiers placed in his hands and an unlimited amount of treasure, his policy and his manner of using his power, instead of putting the rebellion down and bringing to our ranks the thousands of Union men who were then in each of the seceded states, and who, in some, are believed to outnumber the rebels, have but served the double purpose of uniting them against us and of dividing the public opinion of the loyal States. The effect, of course, is that notwithstanding the gallant deeds of our army and navy, and the manifest justice of our cause, the Union is even more effectually broken now than it was when his administration commenced.—Whatever of honesty of purpose may belong to him, and I am willing to admit that he has had it, his vascilation, his policy now conservative, now radical, his selection of military officers grossly incompetent, his treatment of those who were evidently competent, his yielding in this to what he has himself been often heard to say as an excuse, was "outside pressure," his having not only not punished, but as far as the public know, unrebuked the vandal excesses of military officers of his special selection, shocking the sentiment of the world, and disgracing us in the view of Christendom by the burning of private dwellings, and depriving their often exclusively female occupants of home and means of livelihood —all demonstrate that he is grossly incompetent to govern the country in this crisis of its fate.

How can an honorable man believe that one who has so signally failed for almost four entire years, can be successful if another four years be granted him? No one in Congress certainly. Not twenty members believe him equal or at all equal to the mighty task. He has been tried and found wanting. Let us have a change; none if loyal, can be for the worse. It is not that we wish to use his own classic figure to swap horses in the midst of a stream, but that when we are on a journey and safety depends on making our destination at the earliest moment, we should cast aside a spavined and thin horse, and secure a sound and active one.

In General McClellan we are furnished, —in the history of his life, in the purity of his character, his refinement, his attainments, civil and military, and, above all, in his perfect loyalty—every assurance that, under his executive guidance, the war, now so exhaustive of treasure and blood, will be soon brought to a triumphant termination, and this Union which "at all hazards" he will never agree to surrender, will be restored.

With regard,
REVERDY JOHNSON.

Hear an Old Man!

For the Compiler.

KINDERHOOK, ADAMS COUNTY,
September 12, 1864.

MR. EDITOR:—Will you allow me the privilege of addressing a few words through the columns of your valuable *Compiler*, to your numerous subscribers on the present condition of our country. Deplorable as our present condition is, we, (and when I say we I mean the whole country,) have great reason to rejoice and be glad at the unanimity and good feeling that characterized the proceedings of the Democratic Convention that recently assembled at Chicago, so unlike the Conventions of Charleston and Baltimore of 1860, which unfortunately resulted in the calamitous election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency. I say we have reason to be glad and rejoice that the late Convention so unanimously united on so popular and trustworthy a candidate as Gen. McClellan, because it has revived hopes for the salvation of our country that were well nigh extinguished before the meeting of that patriotic Convention. It has infused into the heart of every lover of his country a confiding hope that the days of Lincoln's imbecile and wretched administration are numbered, and that in a few months we shall have the happiness to rejoice that its end has come. Let us take a sober retrospective view of our country. Four years ago, when the Lincoln dynasty came into power, it will be admitted by all, that ours was the most prosperous and happy country on the face of the earth. Now let us contrast it with our present condition at the end of three years and six months of Lincoln's (so called) reform administration, and we find our beloved country in such a hopelessly wretched condition, that five hundred Washingtons, in 500 years, could not restore it to the condition it was in at the commencement of his administration. Heavy taxation and strict economy, if rigidly pursued for ages, may go far towards remedying our embarrassed financial condition; but what human power can heal the crushed, the broken hearts of the thousands of mothers, widows and helpless orphans, who, this day, in hopeless grief, bewail the loss of beloved sons, husbands and fathers, slaughtered in this inhuman war, and whose blood is now crying to heaven for vengeance. How can those mothers, widows and orphans ever be remunerated for their irreparable loss? Echo says, How can they? But let us not give way to despondency; but on the contrary let us hail with joy and gladness, the bright prospect of better times, opened to us by the Chicago Convention. Although Lincoln's administration has brought the country to the *very verge of ruin*, spilt the blood of thousands of our fellow citizens and still calling for more victims for sacrifice to set at large the southern negroes, who fared incomparably better whilst slaves than they do after he frees them, yet he is utterly incapable of settling the awful hurricane he has raised. He has neither the energy, the capacity or the will to bring the war to a successful termination, or restore peace to our bleeding country.—Let us then unite and hurl the imbecile from power, and place in his stead, a man that can and will accomplish those great ends.

I ask any supporter of Mr. Lincoln to place his finger on one single act of his that has resulted in good to the country. The Abolitionist exultingly points to his emancipation proclamation. Gracious heaven! Is he to be glorified and re-elected, for having perjured himself by violating, by that proclamation, the Constitution he had **sworn to maintain and obey, as that Constitution guaranties slavery to such States as select it. Before I would see my country, which I so dearly love, irreparably ruined and enslaved, I would expatriate myself, and become the willing serf of the Russian Czar. Excuse me, Mr. Editor, for speaking my mind so freely. I am an old man, feel, deeply feel, the awful condition to which our beloved country has been brought since the advent of Lincoln's administration. I came into the world during Washington's administration, cast my first vote at Madison's re-election, have voted at every intervening presidential election since that time, and shall the Almighty spare me 'till November, I'm going to vote for Geo. B. McClellan and we'll elect him sure; for Lincoln has been weighed and found wanting. A.**

LETTER FROM THE ARMY.

The Soldiers for McClellan.

For the Compiler.

CAMP ON WELDON RAILROAD, VA.,
September 10, 1864.

MR. EDITOR:—Thinking it might be interesting to many of the readers of your most worthy paper to hear from some of the Adams county boys in the Potomac army, I will pen you a few lines.

I am glad to be able to greet you with an "All quiet along the line," for we have a rough time in getting and keeping possession of the Weldon Railroad, although we are now victoriously camped on the battle field, and I think by this time Lee and his army are pretty well convinced that any attempt to dislodge us from here would be fruitless and attended with a useless loss of life. I suppose you will have heard before this of the capture of the greater part of the 3d brigade, 3d division, 5th army corps, (which was the remainder of the old Pennsylvania Reserve Corps still in the field.)—The brigade numbered about 800, of which 175 men and 2 officers escaped capture.

The names of the captured from Adams county were Obed M. Beard, Samuel Cassat, Elijah Leech, James McGlaughlin, John F. Bittinger, George W. Pensyl and David Woodring, all formerly of Capt. Minnigh's company. The relatives of the captured can congratulate themselves on their friends being allowed the privilege of stopping at the "Hotel de Libby," as letters have been received from them since their arrival in Richmond. This morning our peaceful slumbers were broken by the shrill whistle of a locomotive in our rear. We were at a loss to know what it meant, unless the rebs had invented some infernal machine in the shape of a locomotive to make a raid.—Imagine our surprise on learning that in seven days Grant has had a Railroad constructed the entire length of the army, from right to left, a distance of 15 miles.

The nomination of the gallant little Mac by the Chicago Convention, has caused quite a stir in this army, and was received with hearty cheers. The army of the Potomac will do her duty towards her former commander.

I suppose the Abolitionists of Pennsylvania did not think when they were urging so hard the right of the soldier to vote that they were upholding the warmest friends of their opponents. They would try to make the soldiers believe that they are their friends; but the soldiers are not blind as to who are their true friends. As the butcher is a friend to the ox, so are the Abolitionists friends to the soldiers. They think through their pretended friendship to use us as tools to elect their candidate and fight for the freedom of their god, the negro. But they are sadly mistaken. The soldiers are well aware that two years ago McClellan was removed from command on the most frivolous pretension, merely because the Abolitionists were afraid that he was growing too popular and might at some future day be brought forward for office and defeat them. They thought they would crush him in his infancy, before he grew too strong. To prove what I have just said I only need refer to a little incident which occurred last fall, while we were camped along the Rapidan. There was a subscription going around to buy a sword to be presented to Gen. McClellan as a token of esteem from the army of the Potomac. No sooner had some of the Abolition officers found it out than it was stopped and our money refunded; and there is reason to believe that the order to stop it came from pretty high authority.

But it is not strange to us that the Abolitionists are making every effort to defeat us and continue their wholesale murder—for so soon as the war is stopped and the Union restored the power of the usurpers will be gone, and they would sooner see the country ruined than to feel their power go from them.

Citizens of Adams county, to you I appeal. We have just passed through four years of blood and sorrow. For nearly four years we have been ruled as it were with the iron rod of tyranny—freedom of the press and freedom of speech alike have been denied us—peaceable citizens have been arrested, dragged from their slumbering couches at the midnight hour, and without judge or jury, have been hurried to the loathsome dungeon—the negro and the white man have been brought on equal footing—you are now groaning beneath the weight of taxation—perhaps mourning the loss of loved ones who have fallen on the bloody field.

White men, freemen, voters, to you it is to decide whether we are to have four more such years as we have just passed. To you it is to decide whether we are freemen; and whether we are to inherit the blest boon of liberty which our forefathers fought to bequeath us. Should you fail to do your duty we will be bound four years more to be the tools of Abolition leaders. We have a desperate enemy to contend with—an enemy made desperate by the fear of defeat.—He will use every means within his grasp, both fair and unfair, to defeat us. You only need rally your whole force, go to the polls and vote, and we will gain an easy and glorious victory. For on the election of the gallant little Mac depends the salvation of the country. Citizens at home, do your duty, and you will have such a vote from the Army of the Potomac as will make the great heads at Washington quake and tremble with fear.

I have noticed for some time that the editor of a miserable little sheet, printed in your town, called the *Star*, seems to take a peculiar delight in ridiculing Gen. McClellan. But then I do not know but what the brave editor has a right to speak. He served his country three long months, and at Martinsburg, like Humphrey Clinker,

"Fought and run away,
That he might live to fight another day."

Yours truly, W. F.,
1st Rifles, P. V. V.

☞The *Sentinel* says "the people understand that Mr. Coffroth voted against every measure calculated to strengthen the Government." This assertion is entirely gratuitous—utterly untrue. He voted for all the appropriations except one for $30,000 for the benefit of the negroes.

☞The *Sentinel* admits that it "approved" of "some military action" of Gen. McClellan "between two and three years ago." Since then Gen. McClellan has become the Democratic candidate for President, and *therefore* our neighbor can "approve" no longer. Oh, no! There's a good, fat *office* involved. "That's what's the matter!"

☞We have been informed that the administration is resorting to this trick to reduce the majorities in strong Democratic districts. They engage laborers, here and elsewhere, for Nashville, Memphis, etc., by offering high wages—ship them off thither; offer them a musket when they get there, and a soldier's pay. If they refuse they suffer for it, and at any rate it is managed that they are kept away from home till after election.—*World.*

☞Vallandigham made a McClellan speech at Dayton the other night.

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Town & County.

☞Provost Marshal Eyster despatches that "all who paid commutation in 1864 are liable to the draft now about to be made."

☞We suppose that two-thirds of the districts in this county have filled their quotas. The balance are at work to do so.

☞Mr. Reuben Golden, of Highland township, has our thanks for a basket of splendid apples. Also, Mr. Henry Cromer, of Cumberland township, for a basket of delicious peaches.

☞Forbear, "X," forbear! Your kindness is almost more than we can bear. Your puffery may spoil us—may make us proud—may lead us to aspire to—*the Senate!*

☞We are often surprised to find so few SEWING MACHINES in use, in our section of the country. In the large cities, every family has its sewing Machine, and they would not be without one for ten times its cost. It is certainly the most useful and economical invention of the age, and we advise our readers to hesitate no longer, but see to getting one of these labor and life saving Machines. There are a great many kinds of Sewing Machines, and we have taken some pains to examine into their respective merits, and we have come to the conclusion that the WHEELER & WILSON, HIGHEST PREMIUM SEWING MACHINE, is decidedly the best.

These unequalled Machines are adapted to every variety of Sewing for family wear, from the lightest muslins to the heaviest cloths. They work equally well upon silk, linen, woollen, and cotton goods, with silk, cotton, or linen thread. They will seam, quilt, gather, hem, fell, cord, braid, bind, and perform every kind of sewing, making a beautiful and perfect stitch alike on both sides of the article sewed. The sewing will never unravel or wash out.

The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines are so simple that a child can work them with ease. Printed instructions are sent with every Machine, so that any one can operate them without any trouble or difficulty. Every Machine is warranted, and the money returned if not entirely satisfactory.

Over Fifty thousand of the celebrated Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines are sold every year, and yet the demand is so great that they can hardly be supplied as fast as ordered. Machines are carefully packed and sent in good order to any portion of the country.

We hope our readers will write at once to the Wheeler & Wilson Agency, No. 704 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, and get one of their Almanacs for 1865, and specimens of work done by Machine, all of which they will send by mail, free of charge, to any address. We know them to be the best, most simple and cheapest Machine in use.

CAN WE WIN?—LOOK AT THE FACTS.

We are often asked by our friends, can the Democrats possibly elect General McClellan? We say, yes, easily. Look around you and see the evidence of it with which every man may prove the result for himself. Look around you—among your friends and acquaintances. Do you know any Democrats who are not going for McCLELLAN? Hardly one from Maine to Minnesota, outside of Maryland. Do you not know many men in your city, county, or town who voted for LINCOLN four years ago who will not vote for him now—who are working for McCLELLAN—true patriots, who see LINCOLN'S unworthiness, and will not re-elect him to power? Do you not see the Republican papers working with desperate energy, not to make proselytes—not to win support to LINCOLN, but simply to hold their own—to keep more men from deserting to the opposition?

This is the situation everywhere. McCLELLAN'S gains are thus in the aggregate enormous. Neither the bayonets, nor the money, nor the office-holders of LINCOLN can save him from defeat. The Democrats and conservative men of the North can not only "possibly elect McCLELLAN." They can't possibly help electing him. Reckon up these changes in your own county; observe that the changes are all one way over the country, and then remember the small per centage of the total vote required to win, and figure out the result. Look at New England, Maine, even—a gain of over three thousand votes against an aggregate of influence which can in no state be thus concentrated in November.—*World.*

☞The North Carolina *Times* claims that a majority of the Legislature are Holden men; opposed to the continuance of the war, but they will not dare to speak out because of the military power. This is in accordance with the assertion of the Northern Democracy. Give to the Southern masses assurance of a re-establishment of the old Union and Constitution by electing McClellan, and they will at once throw off the grasp of their military leaders and be glad to come back into the Federal Union. Mr. Lincoln's policy holds out no inducement for them to return, because it embraces only loss, punishment, and serfdom to them.—*Patriot & Union.*

☞The corrupt practices in the Treasury Department, particularly where the Government notes are printed, were proven beyond a doubt. An individual by the name of Clark, who has the entire charge of the Department, was convicted of the grossest immoralities and misconduct. The facts were laid before Mr. Lincoln, and he refused to have him removed from the position he disgraces. Can the public have any confidence in the honesty and virtue of a man who permits such an office-holder to stain and blacken his Administration?—*Age.*

☞Let the people remember, that when McClellan had defeated the enemy, driven him out of Maryland, saved the Capital and quieted the fears of the Presidential jester, that Abe Lincoln suspended him from command!

☞The Abolition journals are beginning to assail the military career of Gen. McClellan. What will the veterans who fought under their beloved commander, say to the contemptible sneers of the Lincoln party, whose candidate called for a vulgar negro song, while they were lying wounded and bleeding, on the field of Antietam?

☞The laboring man who is delighted with the present high prices of all the necessaries of life, and is desirous of paying a dollar a yard for muslin, thirty cents a pound for sugar, fifty cents for a pound of coffee, three cents for a box of matches, twelve dollars for a ton of coal, can be gratified by voting for Abraham Lincoln.

☞Gen. Hooker said in a speech in New York State the other day, that he *was not so sanguine as many persons were about the speedy ending of the war.* He ought to know the way things are managed by the Government pretty well by this time. His remark shows that he does.

☞Shoddy electioneers against McClellan because it says he was once in favor of a draft. Shoddy perhaps forgets who has *enforced* drafts six or eight times during the past year.

☞All Union men North and South now look upon McClellan as the Great Restorer. Through Little Mac will come peace and Union—prosperity and happiness!

☞Andrew Johnson, the Abolition candidate for Vice President, in a speech made in Baltimore a year ago said: "When you hear a man talking about his Constitutional rights, spot him—he's a traitor."

☞The Chicago *Telegraph*, a radical German Fremont paper, says: "The nomination of McClellan is the strongest which the Democrats could make, and Abe Lincoln must now be defeated by it."

☞"Have you heard the news from Maine, Maine, Maine?" Latest news from Maine shows that the majority of the shoddy candidate has been cut down from last year, *just about four thousand votes!*

HEAVY BATTLE NEAR WINCHESTER.

Sheridan Victorious!

On Monday morning last, Gen. Sheridan attacked Gen. Early on the Berryville pike, and after a stubborn and sanguinary engagement, lasting until 5 o'clock in the evening, defeated him, driving him through Winchester, capturing 2500 prisoners and five pieces of artillery. Rebel loss in killed and wounded put down at 5,000—Gens. Rhodes and Gordon reported killed, and three other general officers wounded. Federal loss estimated at 500 killed an 3,000 wounded—Gen. Russell killed, and Gens. Upton, McIntosh and Chapman wounded. The rebels retreated to Flint Hill, south of Strasburg, and made a stand. They were attacked by Sheridan's forces, and their works captured on Wednesday, with 16 cannon, and a number of prisoners, but how many is not stated.

The rebels captured 2500 beef cattle from Grant's army, with several hundred of Kautz's cavalry, and all the cattle guards, on Friday week. The cattle were grazing eight miles below City Point. The booty carried off was worth half a million of dollars. Pursuit was made, but too late.

Fearful Railroad Accident—About 4 o'clock on Wednesday morning, near Thompsontown Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, thirty-eight miles west of Harrisburg a passenger train ran into a freight train standing on the track. The effect of the collision was fearful. The baggage car and two of the passenger cars were literally smashed together. The gas, lighting the cars, took fire; the doors were locked. The scene beggars description. Some forty human beings were consumed with the baggage or otherwise injured. One lady got half out of the rubbish, when her clothes took fire and she fell back suffocated. One gentleman lost his wife and five children, and a lady lost an aunt and three children.

☞The McClellan Club of the Borough had a spirited meeting on Saturday evening. Wm. McClean, Esq., and Dr. J. A. Swope made capital speeches. Speaking every Saturday evening.

☞Sufferers by rebel raids and invasions in Adams county, remember that a REPUBLICAN Legislature refused you relief.

☞Who is the true friend of the Soldiers? "LITTLE MAC."

Who is the true friend of the People?—"LITTLE MAC."

Who will the Soldiers vote for? "LITTLE MAC."

Who will the People vote for? "LITTLE MAC."

☞At Elmira, New York, a squad of President Lincoln's *negro soldiers* are engaged hunting up *white men* who have been drafted. The darkies carry a high head, as, with gun in hand, they drag white men from their families and march them off to camp, to fight for the freedom of Southern negroes who don't want to be free. All who like this picture can vote the Republican ticket.

☞The N.-Y. *Freeman's Journal* comes to us flying the names of McClellan and Pendleton, and vigorously urging all to support them. The work goes gloriously!

☞We hear the most cheering news of the canvass from the West. A distinguished citizen of Indiana informs us that there is no doubt at all of the election of a Democratic Governor in that state by fifteen thousand majority in October next; and so popular is the name of McClellan that he is sure to carry Indiana by at least twenty-five thousand majority.—*World.*

☞Had Pennsylvania had a Democratic Legislature last winter, our people would have been paid their damages. Their only hope is in a Democratic majority in both Houses next winter. Let all interested vote to secure such a result.

☞A Democratic Meeting will be held at ARENDTSVILLE on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 4th. Let the meeting be a BIG ONE!

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

Consumptive sufferers will receive a valuable prescription for the Cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all throat and lung affections, (free of charge,) by sending their address to

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg,
Kings county,
Sept. 26. 3m New York.

EDITOR OF THE COMPILER:

DEAR SIR:—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send, by return mail, to all who wish it (free), a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in ten days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads, or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than thirty days.

All applications answered by return mail without charge. Respectfully yours,

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
831 Broadway, New York.
Aug. 1, 1864. 3m

THE MARKETS.

GETTYSBURG—SATURDAY LAST.

Flour	10 00 to 11 50
Rye Flour	9 00
White Wheat	2 40 to 2 50
Red Wheat	2 20 to 2 50
Corn	1 60
Rye	1 50
Oats	80
Buckwheat	75
Clover Seed	12 00 to 13 00
Timothy Seed	3 50 to 4 00
Flax Seed	2 50 to 2 75
Plaster of Paris	11 50
Plaster ground, per bag	1 75

BALTIMORE—FRIDAY LAST.

Flour	11 25 to 11 37
Wheat	2 38 to 2 88
Rye	1 63 to 1 65
Corn	1 65 to 1 65
Oats	88 to 90
Beef Cattle, per hund	8 50 to 10 00
Hogs, per hund	18 00 to 20 00
Hay	30 00 to 32 00
Whiskey	1 85 to 1 87

DIED.

☞Obituary notices 3 cents per line for all over four lines—cash to accompany notice.

On the 13th inst., SAMUEL BEECHER, son Samuel and Sarah A. Beecher, of Beechersville, aged 16 years and 7 days.

Yesterday week, in Heidlersburg, GEORGE, son of Mr. Amos Yeatts, aged about 8 months.

On Monday last, in Tyrone township, Mr. SAMUEL SADLER, Jr., aged about 30 years.

Notice.

DR. JOSEPH N. SMITH'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Dr. Joseph N. Smith, late of Butler twp., Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, she hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement. LOUISA A. SMITH, (Widow,)
Sept. 26, 1864. 6t Administratrix.

GOOD CIDER.—Just received at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store, the pure Sulphate of Lime for preserving Cider.

PICKING has the finest assortment of Spring and Summer Clothing in town.

Orphan's Court Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—On SATURDAY, the 15th day of OCTOBER next, in pursuance of an Order of the Orphan's Court of Adams county, the subscribers, Administrators of the estate of Jacob Rex, dec'd., will offer at Public Sale, on the premises,

THE FARM of said deceased, situate in Butler township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John Boyer, John Wisler, John Lauver, Daniel March, and Israel Bricker, containing 100 Acres, and the usual allowance, more or less. The land is in a good state of cultivation, having all been limed—with due proportions of Wood-land and Meadow. The buildings are a Two-story Weatherboarded Dwelling HOUSE, Log Barn, with Wagon Shed, Shop, Wood House, &c.—There is a good Orchard on the premises, with a variety of fruit; also a well of neverfailing water at the door of the dwelling. The property is situate on the State road leading to Newville. The Great Conowago creek runs through the farm, the creek being bridged where the State road crosses the same.

☞Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

BURKHART WERT,
AMOS REX,
Administrators.

By the Court—J. J. Fink, Clerk.

☞If not sold on said day, the Farm will be RENTED at public outcry.

Sept. 26, 1864. ts

Desirable Farm

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale his FARM, situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, Pa., on the Bonaughtown road, three miles north of Littlestown, adjoining lands of Joseph Sheely, Levi Schwartz, Jacob Parr, and others, containing 75 Acres, more or less. The improvements are all new, consisting of a Two-story BRICK HOUSE, with two-story brick Back-building, both well finished, a Bank Barn, Wagon Shed, Corn Crib, Carriage House, Wash House, and other out-buildings; two excellent wells of water—one at the house and the other at the barn; two young Orchards of choice fruit, &c. Also a Tenant House and Stable, with an Orchard, Well, &c.

The land has been limed, the greater part a second time: it is under good fencing and the very best cultivation.

☞Persons wishing to view the property are requested to call on the subscriber, residing thereon. ELIAS MAYER.

Sept. 26, 1864. tf

Town Property

FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers at Private Sale, a LOT OF GROUND, situate on the corner of West Middle and Washington streets, Gettysburg, having thereon erected a Two-story Brick DWELLING HOUSE, a one and a half story Weatherboarded Dwelling House, and a Blacksmith Shop. Also a well of water and fruit trees on the lot. This is a corner lot and very desirable. Persons wishing to view it are requested to call on Capt. Wm. J. Martin, my agent.

☞If not sold before FRIDAY, the 21st of October next, the property will on that day be offered at Public Sale, on the premises, at 1 o'clock, P. M., when terms will be made known.

MICHAEL DILLON.

Sept. 26, 1864. ts

Desirable Property

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The subscriber offers at Private Sale, his PROPERTY, situate in Tyrone township, Adams county, on the road leading from York Springs to Oxford, 4 miles from the former and 6 from the latter, adjoining lands of George Mummert, Samuel Chronister, Levi Raffensperger, and others, containing about 48 Acres—about 10 acres of good timber, and a due proportion of meadow. A part of the land has been limed. The improvements are a Two-story Frame HOUSE, Frame Barn, Hog Pen, and other out-buildings. The buildings are all new, having been put up within the last five or six years. There is a well of water convenient to the house with a pump in it; a never-failing spring on the property; also a good Apple Orchard of choice fruit, with other fruit trees, such as peach, pear, apricot, cherry, &c.

Persons wishing to view the property are requested to call on the subscriber, residing thereon. SAMUEL THOMAS.

Sept. 26, 1864. 3t

Orphan's Court Sale.

ON THURSDAY, the 20th day of OCTOBER next, by order of the Orphan's Court of Adams county, the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Jeremiah Sheets, deceased, will sell the lands of said deceased at Public Sale, on the premises, viz:

No. 1: A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Freedom township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Abraham Wilson, Casper Myers, and others, and on the road from Dubs' mill to Gettysburg, containing 17 Acres, more or less, with a Log Weatherboarded HOUSE, Frame Barn, and other buildings thereon. Also a good Orchard, and a spring of good water near the door. The land has been limed, is in a good state of cultivation, and has a good proportion of meadow.

No. 2. A TRACT OF LAND, in Highland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Abraham Wilson, Joseph Mickley, and others, containing 25 Acres, more or less, part in timber and part improved, a portion of it having been limed.

Persons wishing to purchase can view the land previous to the day of sale.

☞Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

WM. ROSS WHITE,
Sept. 26, 1864. ts Administrator.

Sheriff's Sale.

IN pursuance of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa., and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House, in Gettysburg, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of OCTOBER next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, viz:

A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Latimore township, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lands of Andrew Lerew on the south, Daniel Menges on the east, and Isaac Worley on the north and west, containing 10 Acres, more or less, 8 acres of which are in timber. Seized and taken in execution as the property of ROBERT C. LIVINGSTON.

ADAM REBERT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Gettysburg, Sept. 26, '64.

☞Ten per cent. of the purchase money upon all sales by the Sheriff must be paid over immediately after the property is struck down or upon failure to comply therewith the property will be again put up for sale.

Notice to Assessors.

THE Assessors elected at the last Spring Election are hereby notified to attend at the Commissioners' Office, in the borough of Gettysburg, to receive blank Assessment Duplicates and the necessary instructions, as follows:

The Assessors of Union, Conowago, Berwick, Berwick borough, Oxford, Hamilton, Reading, Mountpleasant, Germany, Straban, Mountjoy and Littlestown, will attend on TUESDAY, the 18th day of October next.

And the Assessors of the borough of Gettysburg, Cumberland, Highland, Freedom, Liberty, Hamiltonban, Franklin, Butler, Menallen, Tyrone, Huntington and Latimore, will attend on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of October next.

By order of the Commissioners,
J. M. WALTER, Clerk.

Sept. 26, 1864. td

Notice.

MARY SNEERINGER'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Mary Sneeringer, late of Conowago township, Adams county, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Union township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement. JOSEPH L. SHORB, Adm'r.

Sept. 26, 1864. 6t

Battle-field Views.

A FULL set of our Photographic Views of the Battle-field of Gettysburg, form a splendid gift for the Holidays. The finest yet published can be seen at the Excelsior Gallery. TYSON BROTHERS, Gettysburg.

Valuable Farms

AT PUBLIC SALE.—On WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of OCTOBER next, in pursuance of the Will of Peter Trostle, deceased, the following Real Estate will be offered for sale, on the premises, viz:

No. 1. THE HOME FARM, containing 152 Acres, more or less, in Straban township, Adams county, one mile from Gettysburg, adjoining lands of Joseph Weible, Henry Eckert, and others, with a new Two-story BRICK HOUSE, Bank Barn, and other improvements; abundance of water and fruit on the premises. The land has been limed and is in a good state of cultivation, with a good proportion of Timber-land, and is very desirable.

No. 2. A FARM, containing 112 Acres, more or less, adjoining lands of John Rammel, Daniel Spangler, and others, in the same township, about 2 miles from Gettysburg, with a Two-story Stone Dwelling HOUSE, Bank Barn, and other out-buildings thereon. A stream of water runs through the farm. The land has been limed and is in a good state of cultivation, under good fence, and has about 30 acres of timber.

No. 3: A TRACT OF WOODLAND, near the Bonaughtown road, one and a half miles from Gettysburg, adjoining lands of William Spangler, and others, containing 10 Acres, more or less, with valuable timber on it—This land will be sold in several lots, to suit purchasers.

Also, at the same time and place,

No. 4. A TRACT OF MOUNTAIN LAND, containing 4¼ Acres, in Hamiltonban township, on the Cold Springs road, adjoining lands of William Spangler, and others, with good young chesnut timber, of easy access.

☞Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to call on the Executor, residing in Straban township.

☞Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

DANIEL STALLSMITH,
Sept. 26, 1864. ts Acting Executor.

Desirable Small Farm

AT PUBLIC SALE.—On SATURDAY, the 29th day of OCTOBER next, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on the premises,

HIS FARM, situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, on the Baltimore turnpike, 3 miles south of Gettysburg, adjoining lands of Aaron Sheely, Esq., Samuel B. Miller, Esq., William Cownover, Marks's Church, and others, containing 69 Acres and 17 Perches, more or less. The improvements are a Two-story BRICK HOUSE, (suitable for two families,) Double Log Barn, with Sheds, Wagon Shed, Corn Crib, Carriage House, Hog Pen, and other out-buildings; also a never-failing well of excellent water, and a young Apple Orchard, with other fruit. There is also upon the premises a first rate SAW MILL, White Run supplying the power. There are about 11 acres of Timber to the farm. The property is beautifully located, and very desirable. Persons wishing to view it are requested to call on the undersigned, residing thereon.

☞Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

DANIEL SHEAFER.

Sept. 26, 1864. ts

Auctioneering.

RICHARD TRIMMER, of Straban township, Adams county, Pa., has commenced SALE CRYING, and will be happy to attend to all calls that may be made. He will do his best to render satisfaction in all cases, and will be moderate in his charges. Thankful for the patronage already bestowed upon him, he asks that the public generally give him a trial. Sept. 26. 6m

A Splendid Farm

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Daniel Polly, deceased, offer at private sale, the MANSION PLACE of said deceased, adjoining lands of Charles Polly, Jacob Lott, Abraham Plank, and others, containing about 230 Acres, about 25 acres of which are in good Timber, 35 acres in good Meadow, and the balance in a good state of cultivation. The said Farm is situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, within three miles of Gettysburg, and within one-eighth of a mile of the Gettysburg and Chambersburg Turnpike. The improvements are a large Two-story Weatherboarded HOUSE, Bank Barn, Corn Crib, Wagon Shed, &c.

☞Terms easy.

☞If not sold before the 15th day of October next, it will then be for Rent.

J. B. DANNER,
C. B. POLLY,
Sept. 19, 1864. ts Executors.

House and Lot

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned, having joined the army, offers his House and Lot at private sale, situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Wm. Cownover and A. Spangler, and near McAlister's mill. The Lot contains about 3 Acres of well improved land, on which are erected a new one and a half story STONE HOUSE, with Kitchen and out-buildings. The Lot is under good fencing.

☞Any person wishing to see the property can call on Mrs. Tawney, living in the south end of Baltimore street, Gettysburg. She will give all necessary information.

C. Z. TAWNEY.

Sept. 19, 1864. 3t

Notice.

PENN'A DEP'T OF COMMON SCHOOLS,
HARRISBURG, Sept. 12, 1864.

GENTLEMEN:—Application having been made by the boards of Directors of a majority of School Districts in said County, stating their desire to increase the salary of the County Superintendent thereof, you are respectfully requested to meet in convention, at the Court House, in Gettysburg, on MONDAY, the 10th day of OCTOBER, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose above stated, according to the terms of the 8th section of the supplement to the School Law, approved on the 8th day of May, 1855. C. R. COBURN,
Sup't Common Schools.

To the School Directors of Adams co.

Sept. 19, 1864. 3t

Ladies' Fancy Furs!



AT JOHN FAREIRA'S old established FUR MANUFACTORY, No. 718 ARCH Street, above 7th, PHILAD'A.—I have now in store of my own Importation and Manufacture, one of the LARGEST and most BEAUTIFUL selections of FANCY FURS, for Ladies' and Children's wear, in the City. Also, a fine assortment of Gent's Fur Gloves and Collars.

As my Furs were all purchased when Gold was at a much lower premium than at present, I am enabled to dispose of them at very reasonable prices, and I would therefore solicit a call from my friends of Adams county and vicinity.

☞Remember the name, number and street!

JOHN FAREIRA,
718 ARCH Street, above 7th, south side,
PHILADELPHIA.

☞I have no partner, nor connection with any other store in Philadelphia.

Sept. 12, 1864. 5m

Jacob Harley,

(SUCCESSOR TO STAUFFER & HARLEY,)

NO. 622 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA.—Dealer in Fine Gold and Silver WATCHES; Fine Gold JEWELRY; Solid SILVERWARE, and the best make of SILVER PLATED WARE. Constantly on hand a large assortment of the above goods at *low prices.*

Watches and Fine Clocks REPAIRED, by skillful workmen; also, Jewelry repairing; Engraving and all kinds of Hair-work to order, at short notice.

☞Don't forget the OLD STAND, No. 622 Market Street, Philadelphia.

Aug. 15, 1864. 3m

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS of distinguished individuals, including a number of our prominent Generals, and the old hero John L. Burns, for sale at the counter of the Excelsior Gallery, Gettysburg.
TYSON BROTHERS.

Valuable Real Estate

AND LIME FACTORY AT PUBLIC SALE.

The undersigned, intending to move west, will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 20th day of OCTOBER, 1864, his valuable Lot of Land and Lime Factory, situated in Mount Rock, Adams county, Pa., one mile west of McSherrystown and three quarters of a mile from Conowago Chapel, at the public road leading from McSherrystown to Hunterstown. The lot is in the very best condition, containing 2¼ Acres of Land. The improvements thereon erected are a large Two-story BRICK HOUSE and Kitchen, with a well of water at the door, a Bank Barn, Blacksmith's Shop with other out-buildings.

THE LIME FACTORY consists of two excellent Kilns (cased with fire proof brick) with a large lime house attached and an extensive lime stone quarry close to the lime kilns, all in the best order. The buildings and all the improvements are new and put up with the best materials.

Persons wishing to view the property before the day of sale can do so by calling on the undersigned residing on the premises.

☞Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by SAMUEL WOLF.

Sept. 19, 1864. ts*

Valuable Property,

TO be sold at Public Sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 15th of OCTOBER next:

Two new two and a half story BRICK HOUSES, in High street, Gettysburg, with the right to a well of excellent water on adjoining lot.

Also, a corner building LOT, on High and Washington streets, with a well of excellent water on it.

Also, a two story BRICK HOUSE, with joint use of a well of excellent water, the lot facing 30 feet on Railroad street.

Also, the adjoining LOT, of 30 feet on Railroad street, with a small stable on it.

Also, two very eligible LOTS, on West Chambersburg street, each 30 feet front, and one having a large stable on it.

Also, a valuable TRACT OF LAND, of 23 Acres, more or less, on the Millerstown road, adjoining the late residence of Dr. Schmucker. There is an orchard of about 50 apple and peach trees on it. The improvements on it are an excellent two story Frame HOUSE, Barn, and several Sheds.—There is on it a beautiful grove of 5 acres, and the water right to a neverfailing well of good water.

☞Terms of sale are one-third when possession is given and the balance in two equal semi-annual payments.

The lots, and the house and land on Seminary hill, can be taken possession of immediately, and the houses in town on the 1st of April next.

Several of these houses are small, will be sold cheap, and would suit volunteers desirous of providing a home for their families.

☞If not sold, the properties will be RENTED on said day. For particulars apply to W. A. DUNCAN.

Sept. 19, 1864. ts

A Desirable Farm

AT PRIVATE SALE OR FOR TRADE.—The undersigned offers his FARM at Private Sale, or in trade for Town Property in Gettysburg, Hanover, York or Baltimore. The Farm is located in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lands of John Socks, Wm. H. Lott, Esq., and others, and containing 104 ACRES, more or less, improved with a new Two-story STONE HOUSE, Log Barn, Corn Crib and Wagon Shed, also a one and a half story Stone Tenant House, with a Stable, and other out-buildings. There is a well of good water near the door, and several springs on the premises, with a fine young Apple Orchard. The land has been limed twice, and is in excellent cultivation. There are due proportions of Woodland and Meadow. Mills, churches and school houses convenient.

Persons wishing to view the property are requested to call on the owner, in Gettysburg.

GEO. F. KALBFLEISCH.

Sept. 12, 1864. tf

Notice.

ALL persons who have not paid their BOUNTY TAX in Straban township, will please pay the same to the members of the Board in the several School Districts, on or before the 11th day of OCTOBER, 1864. If not paid on or before the above date the Books will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. By order of the Board,

JACOB B. MILLER,
PHILIP DONOHUE,
WILLIAM STALLSMITH,
HENRY BUCHER,
DANIEL THOMAS,
MOSES C. BENNER.

Straban tp., Sept. 12, 1864. td

Public Sale.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1st, at 1 o'clock, P. M., THE OLD SCHOOL HOUSE situated ¼ of a mile south-east of Hunterstown—it being frame and weatherboarded.

☞Sale to take place at the School House, when terms will be made known. By order of the Board, MOSES C. BENNER, Sec'y.

Straban tp., Sept. 12, 1864. td

At Private Sale.

THE large THREE-STORY BRICK WAREHOUSE, in New Oxford, (10 miles east of Gettysburg,) with Switch and 1½ Acres of Ground attached. The ground lies on both sides of the Railroad and the stand is one of the best in the county. Apply to

C. F. WINTER, York, Pa.,
or J. BASTRESS, New Oxford.

Sept. 5, 1864. 6t*

Hay! Hay!

THE subscriber, agent for YOUNG & STEIN, of Hanover, gives notice to the Farmers of Adams county, that he is ready and now prepared to receive HAY, at his packing establishment on the corner of Washington and Railroad streets, Gettysburg, and will pay the highest price for the same. H. UTZ.

Sept. 5, 1864. 4t*

Notice.

DANIEL SNYDER'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Daniel Snyder, late of Hamiltonban township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Waynesboro', Franklin county, Pa., he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

D. B. RUSSELL, Adm'r.

Aug. 22, 1864. 6t

Dissolution

OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the Co-partnership existing under the firm, name and style of Norbeck & Martin, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. Wm. J. Martin will continue the business at the old stand. JACOB NORBECK,
Sept. 1, 1864. WM. J. MARTIN.

☞All persons knowing themselves indebted to the above firm will please call and settle soon, as we are desirous of having the books closed immediately.

Sept. 5, 1864. 4t

Still at Work.

THE undersigned continues the CARRIAGE-MAKING BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his old stand, in East Middle street, Gettysburg.

NEW WORK made to order, and REPAIRING done promptly and at lowest prices.

Two first-rate SPRING WAGONS and a SLEIGH for sale. JACOB TROXEL.

Dec. 7, 1863.

For Sale or Exchange.

A VERY desirable GRIST MILL, with 38 ACRES OF LAND, in Germany township. I will exchange for a Farm, and pay the difference, if any.

GEO. ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, Oct. 5, 1863. tf

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, in great variety, at SCHICK'S.

COTTON GLOVES, for Men and Boys, can be had cheap at SCHICK'S.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS, in and by the Act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled "An act to regulate the General Elections of this Commonwealth," enacted on the 2d of July, 1839, it is enjoined on me to give Public Notice of such Election to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected: I, ADAM REBERT, Sheriff of the County of Adams, do, therefore, hereby give this public notice to the Electors of the said County of Adams, that a *General Election* will be held in said County, on the *Second Tuesday of October next, (the 11th.)* in the several Districts composed of the following Townships, viz:

In the First district, composed of the Bor. of Gettysburg, at the Court-house, in Gettysburg.

In the Second district, composed of the township of Germany, at the house of Nathaniel Eames, in the town of Littlestown, in the township of Germany.

In the Third district, composed of the township of Oxford, at the house of E. M. Noel, in the town of New Oxford.

In the Fourth district, composed of the townships of Latimore and Huntington, at the house of G. W. Hildebrand, in the township of Huntington.

In the Fifth district, composed of the townships of Hamiltonban and Liberty, at the Public School-house in Millerstown.

In the Sixth district, composed of the township of Hamilton, at the house now occupied by Daniel Becker, in the town of East Berlin.

In the Seventh district, composed of the township of Menallen, in the Public School-house in the town of Bendersville.

In the Eighth district, composed of the township of Straban, at the house of Jacob L. Grass, in Hunterstown.

In the Ninth district, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house now occupied by John P. Butt, in said township.

In the Tenth district, composed of the township of Conowago, at the house of Jeremiah Johns, in McSherrystown.

In the Eleventh district, composed of the township of Tyrone, at the house of Allen M. Cook, in Heidlersburg.

In the Twelfth district, composed of the township of Mountjoy, at the house of Mrs. V. Haase, in said township.

In the Thirteenth district, composed of the township of Mountpleasant, at the public School-house in said township, situate at the cross roads, the one leading from Oxford to the Two Taverns, the other from Hunterstown to Hanover.

In the Fourteenth district, composed of the township of Reading, at the house of R. M. Dicks, in Hampton.

In the Fifteenth district, composed of the Borough of Berwick, at the Public School-house in Abbottstown.

In the Sixteenth district, composed of the township of Freedom, at the house of Samuel Moritz, in said township.

In the Seventeenth district, composed of the township of Union, at the house of Enoch Lefever, in said township.

In the Eighteenth district, composed of the township of Butler, at the public School-house in Middletown, in said township.

In the Nineteenth district, composed of the township of Berwick, at the Pigeon Hill School-house, in said township.

In the Twentieth district, composed of the township of Cumberland, at the house of D. Bluebaugh, in the borough of Gettysburg.

In the Twenty-first district, composed of the township of Highland, at the School House at Lower Marsh Creek Presbyterian Church, in said township.

In the Twenty-second district, composed of the borough of Littlestown, in the most westerly School-house in said borough.

At which time and places will be elected

One Member of Congress, to represent the District composed of the Counties of Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset;
One Member of Assembly;
One County Commissioner;
One Director of the Poor; and
Two County Auditors.

Particular attention is directed to the Act of Assembly, passed the 27th day of February, 1849, entitled "An act relative to voting at elections in Adams, Dauphin, York, Lancaster, Cumberland, Bradford, Centre, Greene, and Erie," viz:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same—that it shall be lawful for the qualified voters of the counties of Adams, Lancaster, Dauphin, York, Franklin, Cumberland, Bradford, Centre, Greene, and Erie, from and after the passage of this act, to vote for all candidates for the various offices to be filled at an election on one slip or ticket:—Provided, That the office for which every candidate is voted for, shall be designated, as required by the existing laws of this Commonwealth.

SECTION 2. That any fraud committed by any person voting in the manner above prescribed, shall be punished by the existing laws of this Commonwealth.

ALSO—In and by virtue of the 14th section of the act aforesaid, every person, excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is, or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the Select or Common Council of any City, or Commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Judge, Inspector, or other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for.

ALSO—That in the fourth section of the Act of Assembly entitled "An Act relating to executions, and for other purposes," approved April 16th, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 14th section "shall not be construed, as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer, from serving as judge, inspector or clerk, at any general or special election in this Commonwealth."

And in and by an Act of the General Assembly of this State, passed the 2d day of July, 1839, it is directed that the Inspectors and Judges be at the places of their districts on the day of the General Election aforesaid, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to do and perform the several duties required and enjoined on them in and by the same act.

And be it further directed, in and by the Act of the General Assembly of this State, aforesaid, that one of the Judges of each of the different districts aforesaid, who shall have the charge of the certificates of the number of votes which shall have been given for each candidate for the different offices then and there voted for at their respective districts, shall meet the third day after the election, which shall be on *Friday, the 14th day of October* aforesaid, at the Court-house, in the Borough of Gettysburg, then and there to make a fair statement and certificate of the number of votes which shall have been given at the different districts in the county of Adams for and against the proposed Amendments.

ADAM REBERT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Sept. 19, '64.

Piano Fortes.

CHARLES M. STIEFF,
MANUFACTURER OF
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO FORTES.

Manufactory 103, 105 & 107 Franklin street. Wareroom, No. 7 North Liberty street.

Constantly a large number of PIANOS of my own Manufacture on hand, with the Full Iron Frame and Over-strung. Every Instrument warranted for five years, with the privilege of exchange within twelve months if not entirely satisfactory.

☞Second-hand Pianos always on hand at prices from $50 to $200.

Baltimore, Sept. 5, 1864. 1y 3m*

Notice.

JESSE JOHNSON'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Jesse Johnson, late of Latimore township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Huntington township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement. WM. B. GARDNER, Adm'r.

Aug. 29, 1864. 6t

Small Farm

AT PUBLIC SALE.—On TUESDAY, the 4th day of OCTOBER next, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on the premises,

HIS FARM, situate about 4 miles north of Gettysburg, on the old Carlisle road, containing 86 Acres and 90 Perches of Patented Land, with sufficient timber and the best of meadow, adjoining lands of Joseph Bailey, Philip Beamer, Henry Witmor, and others. The improvements are a Two-story Log HOUSE, Double Barn, part log, part frame and weatherboarded, Wagon Shed and Corn Crib attached, Smoke House, Wash House, and other outbuildings; a well of good water at the door of the dwelling; a good Apple Orchard, with a variety of other fruit.

☞Persons wishing to view the property are requested to call on Jesse Shriver, residing thereon, or on the subscriber, at Abbottstown.

☞Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

JESSE BUCHER.

A. W. Flemming, Auctioneer.

Sept. 5, 1864. ts

100,000 bush. Grain Wanted.

NEW FIRM AT THE OLD WAREHOUSE.

WM. E. BIDDLE & CO. would inform the public that they have leased the Warehouse on the corner of Stratton street and the Railroad, in Gettysburg, where they will carry on the GRAIN AND PRODUCE BUSINESS, in all its branches. The highest prices will always be paid for

WHEAT, RYE,
CORN, OATS,
CLOVER & TIMOTHY SEEDS,
FLAXSEED, SUMAC,
HAY & STRAW;

Dried Fruit, Nuts, Soap, Hams, Shoulders and Sides, Potatoes, with everything else in the country produce line.

ON HAND, FOR SALE,

Coffees, Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Teas, Spices, Salt, Cheese, Vinegar, Soda, Mustard, Starch, Brooms, Buckets, Blacking, Brushes, Soaps, &c. Also COAL OIL, Fish Oil, Tar, &c.—FISH of all kinds; NAILS AND SPIKES; Smoking and Chewing Tobaccos.

They are always able to supply a first rate article of FLOUR, with the different kinds of FEED.

Also, GROUND PLASTER, with GUANOS and other fertilizers. ☞COAL, by the bushel, ton, or car load.

Their Cars run to Baltimore and back twice a week, and they will be happy to carry goods either way at moderate charges. Marketmen, country merchants, and others, will find it to their advantage to patronize this line.

They ask a share of the public's custom, and will spare no effort to render satisfaction to all, sellers or buyers.

WM. E. BIDDLE & CO.

Aug. 22, 1864. tf

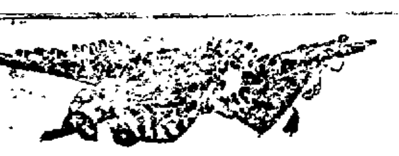
Howard Association,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems—new and reliable treatment—in reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Aug. 8, 1864. 1y

NewspaperARCHIVE®

NewspaperARCHIVE®



The Democratic Ticket of Adams County.

ELECTION TUESDAY, OCT. 11.

Below we print six tickets for the election on the 11th of October. We print them in this way so that every Democratic man and woman in this county who receives our paper, and who has a friend in the army, can cut out the column, enclose it in a letter at an early period, and send it to said friend or acquaintance.—Probably it would be best to send the entire paper, as on the first page we print the law under which the soldiers are to vote, a knowledge of the provisions of which may be very important to them. LET NO ONE NEGLECT THIS.

Congress,
ALEXANDER H. COFFROTH.
Assembly,
JAMES H. MARSHALL.
County Commissioner,
ABRAHAM KRISE, of P.
Director of the Poor,
JOHN N. GRAFT.
County Auditors,
JOSEPH BURKEE, 3 years,
JACOB HULL, 2 years.

Congress,
ALEXANDER H. COFFROTH.
Assembly,
JAMES H. MARSHALL.
County Commissioner,
ABRAHAM KRISE, of P.
Director of the Poor,
JOHN N. GRAFT.
County Auditors,
JOSEPH BURKEE, 3 years,
JACOB HULL, 2 years.

Congress,
ALEXANDER H. COFFROTH.
Assembly,
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County Commissioner,
ABRAHAM KRISE, of P.
Director of the Poor,
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County Auditors,
JOSEPH BURKEE, 3 years,
JACOB HULL, 2 years.

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JOHN N. GRAFT.
County Auditors,
JOSEPH BURKEE, 3 years,
JACOB HULL, 2 years.

Congress,
ALEXANDER H. COFFROTH.
Assembly,
JAMES H. MARSHALL.
County Commissioner,
ABRAHAM KRISE, of P.
Director of the Poor,
JOHN N. GRAFT.
County Auditors,
JOSEPH BURKEE, 3 years,
JACOB HULL, 2 years.

THE NOMINATION.

The name of George B. McClellan is presented to the American people as a candidate to occupy the Presidential chair on the platform of the Union and Constitution. One more worthy to be trusted, more able to sustain the responsibilities devolved on him, could not be found in the country. The irreproachable man, as he was styled a few days since by a radical paper, the young and accomplished soldier and defender of the Union, the American citizen of strangely mature statesmanship, the scholar, the Christian, the man, is demanded for the highest service in this country. He is a man, every inch of him.

And he will be elected. The signs of the times leave no doubt of it. Neither extreme of politics can be expected to command the united vote of the people, and it is, therefore, eminently fortunate and well judged, that the convention should select a man who is known by his published letters and papers to be one of the soldiers of the Union, who was taking a complete view of the political as well as the military condition of the country, and who has never failed to understand the relations which each bore to the other—who views war only as a means to peace, and who will waste no blood or life if he can save the Union by other means.

The good men of all parties will unite on McClellan. The army who love him as of old with faithful affection, will sustain him. The nation, under his lead, will emerge from the trial of blood into peace and prosperity. The Union will be restored. The Constitution will be established. The affections of a divided family will be turned back and revived; the hearts of the separated will be knit together.

In this nomination we see the first strong glow of light on the future. It is like clear sunshine breaking through clouds and storm, with the wind freshening from the westward. We shall have a clear sky before high noon on this beloved land, and the mid-day of our glory will not know any more such hours of tempestuous agony.

Come forth, then, to the work, young men and old men! Your leader is young, but he is old in thought, calm in judgment, strong in act. His name will ring through the land as when he led the hosts at Antietam. He has twice, yes thrice, saved the capital. Call him now to save the nation!—*Journal of Commerce.*

ADVERT'S.

Hardware and Groceries.

THE subscribers have just returned from the cities with an immense supply of HARDWARE & GROCERIES, which they are offering at their old stand in Baltimore street, at prices to suit the times. Our stock consists in part of
BUILDING MATERIALS,
CARPENTER'S TOOLS,
BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS,
COACH FINDINGS,
SHOE FINDINGS,
CABINET MAKER'S TOOLS,
HOUSEKEEPER'S FIXTURES,
ALL KINDS OF IRON, &c.,
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,
OILS, PAINTS, &c., &c. There is no article included in the several departments mentioned above but what can be had at this Store.—Every class of Mechanics can be accommodated here with tools and findings, and Housekeepers can find every article in their line. Give us a call, as we are prepared to sell as low for cash as any house out of the city.
JOEL B. DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.
Gettysburg, May 16, 1864.

Now Spring Goods.

SMALL PROFITS & QUICK SALES.
J. L. SCHICK
would respectfully say to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he is now receiving at his store a splendid
STOCK OF SPRING GOODS.
The stock consists in part of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, of every description.
SILKS,
MOZAMBIQUE,
CHALLIES,
DELAINES,
BOMBAZINES,
ALPACCAS,
LAWNS,
CALICOES,
of all qualities and choicest styles, which will be sold at PRICES TO DEFY COMPETITION.
FURNISHING GOODS
of all kinds, including Silk, Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Stockings, &c.
Also, a splendid assortment of RIBBONS, Laces and Edgings, Umbrellas and Parasols. My stock of WHITE GOODS will be found full and complete, and customers may rely upon always getting good goods at the lowest possible prices.
Gentlemen will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock of
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES and
VESTINGS,
of all qualities and choicest styles.
May 24, 1864. J. L. SCHICK.

Come to York Street!

THE undersigned has bought out the Grocery and Provision Store of W. E. Bittle, in York street, a few doors east of St. James Lutheran Church, and will continue the business at the same place. He has increased the stock, and is now prepared to offer a most excellent assortment of goods in his line, such as
COFFEES, SUGARS, SYRUPS, TEAS,
Salt, Fish, Brooms, Buckets, Brushes, Washing Machines, Blacking, Candles, Needles, Pins, Combs, &c., with a large lot of
SEGARS AND TOBACCOS.
Also, Coal Oil and Coal Oil Lamps.
Call and see for yourselves. His assortment is not only full, but he sells as cheap as the cheapest.
The highest price paid for old Lead.
DAVID TROXEL, JR.
Gettysburg, March 7, 1864.

G. W. WELSH. JOS. DELLONE. W. C. WELSH.

Hanover Tobacco Manufactory.

WELSH, DELLONE & CO., have established a Chewing Tobacco Manufactory, in Baltimore street, Hanover, Pa., where Merchants, Shopkeepers, and all other dealers and consumers, can at all times be supplied with all kinds of chewing Tobacco, such as
NAVY, SUNNY SIDE,
LIGHT PRESSED, NATURAL,
PEACH LEAF, CAVENDISH,
and all other kinds, usually put up in pound lumps. Also, half pounds of every description put up in boxes of all sizes, containing in weight from fifteen to one hundred pounds.—Also, Congress Tobacco, running from eight to ten to the pound. Also, Flounder Tobacco, running eighteen to the pound. Also, Coarse and Fine Spun Tobacco, and all other kinds and qualities of Tobacco now in use. The undersigned have all the above named brands on hand and offer the same for sale at prices less than can be bought in any of the Eastern cities. Their Tobacco is all manufactured out of old Missouri and Kentucky leaf, and warranted to be of a superior quality. They are thankfully soliciting a liberal share of custom.
WELSH, DELLONE & CO.
June 27, 1864. 3m

1864. 1864.

Summer Arrangement.

SUMMER COATS, of all kinds, very cheap at PICKING'S.
CASSIMERE COATS, all styles and all colors, remarkably cheap, at PICKING'S.
MARSEILLES, Frock and Sack Coats, notoriously cheap, at PICKING'S.
LINEN DUSTERS, good material and well made, cheap as dirt, at PICKING'S.
CASSIMERE PANTS, plain and fancy, astonishingly cheap, at PICKING'S.
LINEN, Duck, and Cotton Pants, uncommonly cheap, at PICKING'S.
BOYS' Coats, Vests and Pants, unusually cheap, at PICKING'S.
SATIN, Silk and Marseilles Vests, positively very cheap, at PICKING'S.
COLLARS, Skirts, Suspenders, Stocks, unprecedentedly cheap, at PICKING'S.
VIOLINS, Fifes, Flutes and Accordeons, shockingly cheap, at PICKING'S.
CLOCKS and Jewelry of all kinds, confoundedly cheap, at PICKING'S.
FLY NETS, drivingly cheap, at PICKING'S.
A GREAT many other things, cheaper than the cheapest, at PICKING'S.
OF course everybody who wants to buy good Goods and cheap, will please call at
P I C K I N G ' S .
June 27, 1864.

Noah Walker & Co.,

CLOTHIERS,
WASHINGTON BUILDING,
165 AND 167 BALTIMORE STREET,
BALTIMORE,
keep constantly on hand a large and well assorted stock of all kinds of goods at moderate prices.
They supply orders for the finest to the lowest priced articles, either ready made or made to measure, to any part of the country.
They keep also an extensive stock of FURNISHING GOODS, embracing every article of Gentlemen's Under-wear. Also, MILITARY CLOTHS and every variety of Military Trimmings, as well as an assorted stock of READY MADE MILITARY GOODS.
Baltimore, Feb. 22, 1864.

Cannon & Adair's

NEW MARBLE WORKS, Corner of Baltimore and East Middle streets, opposite the Court House, Gettysburg, Pa.—We are prepared to furnish Monuments, Tombs, Headstones, Marble Mantles, Slabs for Cabinet Makers, and all other work appertaining to our business. We will guarantee satisfaction both as to execution and price. Call and see our designs and specimens of work.
Feb. 2, 1863. tf

J. L. SCHICK has just received a lot of cheap Looking Glasses.



Universal Clothes Wringer.

SELF-ADJUSTING AND ADJUSTABLE, WITH COG-WHEEL REGULATOR.
FOR SALE BY
SHEADS & BUEHLER,
GETTYSBURG, PA.
From innumerable recommendations, we gather the following:
Letter from Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, in 1861.
I am most happy to speak in the very highest terms of the "Universal Clothes Wringer." The hardest part of "washing-day" work is, in my opinion, the wringing; and the inventor of this machine may have the satisfaction of feeling that he has changed one of the most toilsome parts of woman's work into a very attractive amusement. The laundress looks upon it as a great blessing. I look upon it as among the most useful articles in the house.
Brooklyn, October, 1861.
Price—$7 00. [May 2, 1864.



FOR RATS, MICE, ROACHES, ANTS, BED BUGS, MOTHS IN FURS, WOOLENS, &C., INSECTS ON PLANTS, FOWLS, ANIMALS, &c.—Put up in 25c. 50c. and $1 00 Boxes, Bottles and Flasks. $3 and $5 sizes for HOTELS, PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, &c.
"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."
Sold Wholesale in all large cities.
Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.
!!! BEWARE!!! of all worthless imitations.
See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Bottle and Flask before you buy.
Address HENRY R. COSTAR.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT 482 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists in Gettysburg, Pa.
Feb. 29, 1864.

Good News and True,

AT THE CHEAP CORNER,
IN GETTYSBURG—
ROW & WOODS are opening out another large assortment of New Goods at their cheap corner, which they will sell at the lowest cash prices. We buy all for cash at the lowest prices, and can, therefore, sell the same quality of goods as low as they can be bought at any other Store in the State. A large portion of the Shoes we sell are made to order, of the best material, by good and experienced workmen. Give us a call. ROW & WOODS.

HATS, HATS.
Hats for Men, Hats for Misses,
Hats for Boys, Dunkard Hats,
Hats for Children, Straw Hats,
Hats for Ladies, All kinds of Hats,
and Shakers, by ROW & WOODS.

SHOES, BOOTS.
Shoes for Children, Shoes for Misses,
Shoes for Ladies, Shoes for Boys,
Shoes for Men, Gaiters of all kinds,
Slippers in variety, Shoes of all kinds.
ROW & WOODS.

NOTION AND FURNISHING GOODS FOR CHILDREN, LADIES & GENTLEMEN.
Spool Cotton of all kinds and colors,
Lisle Gloves for Children, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Hosiery, " " "
Linen Handkerchiefs, " "
Collars and Neck Ties, new style,
Cuffs and Corsets of best fits and latest styles, and many other things in the notion line, sold at the lowest prices, at the corner of York street and the Diamond, by ROW & WOODS.

MUSIC, MUSIC.
Violins, Accordeons, Violin Bows, Strings & Tailpieces for sale by
ROW & WOODS.

SEGARS & TOBACCO.
Tycoons, El Perus,
El Rio Sellas, La Ingenuidads,
Napoleons, Common,
Congress, Plantation,
Honey Dew, Anderson's Solace,
For sale retail or by the box, by
ROW & WOODS.

TRUNKS, SACKS.
Trunks, large and small, Carpet Bags, R. R. Bags, Gothic Sacks, Common Black Sacks, at the lowest prices, by
ROW & WOODS.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Ladies' Baskets, Ladies' Satchels,
Port Monnaies, Pen Knives,
Razors, Razor Strops,
Window Paper, Wall Paper,
Pocket Books, Purses,
Palm Fans, large, Palm Fans, small,
Umbrellas, Carriage Whips &c.
We are continually increasing the variety and assortment of our stock. Prices are high but we bought many of our goods before the late rise, and will sell them as near old low prices as possible. It is our study to sell goods that will wear well, and give satisfaction to our customers. To enable us to do this, we have effected arrangements by which we can get the best Boots and Shoes that are manufactured. If you want to buy trash in the shoe line, go to a Dry Goods Store. If you want good Shoes buy them of
ROW & WOODS,
Cor. of York st. and Diamond, Gettysburg.
May 9, 1864.

Let Everybody

KNOW IT—
CHAMBERSBURG STREET AHEAD
Having just returned from the city with a splendid assortment of
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,
without any disparagement to my neighbors or any other portion of the town of Gettysburg, I have the pleasure of announcing that Chambersburg street is ahead, and that the place to buy Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, cheap, is at my new stand, nearly opposite the Lutheran Church.
The attention of the Ladies is particularly invited to the splendid assortment of Gaiters, Slippers, Morocco Lace Boots, &c., intended for Ladies' wear.
Also, Trunks, Carpet Sacks, Umbrellas, Tobacco, Cigars and Notions, in endless variety. Here is the place to buy goods cheap, as I am determined not to be undersold by any other establishment in town. Thankful for past favors, I am yours entirely,
JOHN L. HOLTZWORTH.
March 28, 1864.

New Bakery!

NEWPORT & ZIEGLER, Mechanical Bakers, South Washington street, half square from the Eagle Hotel, GETTYSBURG, Pa.—Constantly on hand, the best of BREAD, CRACKERS, CAKES, PRETZELS, &c. Persons wishing fresh Bread will be served every morning, by leaving their names and residences at the Bakery. Every effort made to please. Give us a call! [April 20, '63. tf

Come on With Your Jobs!

HENRY HOOVER will do all kinds of REPAIRING to Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, &c., in a neat and substantial manner, and at the lowest living prices. His shop is in West street, between Chambersburg and Middle streets, Gettysburg. He promises to do good work, and asks a share of public patronage. [April 4, 1864. 1y

SAGO, Arrow Root, Corn Starch, Rice-flour and Gelatin, for sale at Dr. HORNER'S Drug Store.

Dyspepsia.

A CURE WARRANTED.

Dyspepsia has the following Symptoms:

1st. A constant pain or uneasiness at the pit of the stomach.
2d. Flatulence and Acidity.
3d. Costiveness and Loss of Appetite.
4th. Gloom and Depression of Spirits.
5th. Diarrhœa, with griping.
6th. Pain in all parts of the System.
7th. Consumptive Symptoms and Palpitation of the Heart.
8th. Cough, with Phlegm in the Throat.
9th. Nervous Affection, and want of Sleep at night.
10th. Loss of Appetite and Vomiting.
11th. Dizziness, Dimness of Vision, and Loss of Sight.
12th. Headache and Staggering in walking, with great Weakness.

Out of the thousands of cases of Dyspepsia that have used Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills, not one of them has failed of a perfect cure. We warrant a cure in every case, no matter if of twenty years' standing.—Sold by all druggists everywhere, and at Dr. Wishart's Office, No. 10 N. Second street, Philadelphia, Pa. All examinations and consultations free of charge. Send for a circular, Price $1 per box. Sent by mail, free of charge, on receipt of money.

DYSPEPSIA, DYSPEPSIA, DYSPEPSIA.

I, ELIZABETH BRANSON, of Brandywine, Del., formerly of Old Chester, Del., do certify that, for one year and a half I suffered everything but death from that awful disease called Dyspepsia. My whole system was prostrated with weakness and nervous debility; I could not digest my food; if I ate even a cracker or the smallest amount of food, it would return just as I swallowed it; I became so costive in my bowels that I would not have a passage in less than from four and often eight days; under this immense suffering, my mind seemed entirely to give way. I had dreadful horror and evil forebodings. I thought everybody hated me, and I hated everybody; I could not bear my husband nor my own children, everything appeared to be horror stricken to me; I had no ambition to do anything; I lost all my love of family and home; I would ramble and wander from place to place, but could not be contented; I felt that I was doomed to hell, and that there was no heaven for me, and was often tempted to commit suicide, so near was my whole nervous system destroyed, and also my mind, from that awful complaint, Dyspepsia, that my friends thought best to have me placed in Dr. Kirkbride's Hospital, West Philadelphia; I remained there nine weeks, and thought I was a little better, but in a few days my dreadful complaint was raging as bad as ever. Hearing of the wonderful cures performed by Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills and his treatment for Dyspepsia, my husband called on Dr. Wishart and stated my case to him. He said he had no doubt he would cure me. So in three days after I called and placed myself under the Doctor's treatment, and in two weeks I began to digest my food, and felt that my disease was fast giving way, and I continued to recover for about three months, and at the present time I enjoy perfect health of body and mind, and I most sincerely return my thanks to a merciful God and Dr. Wishart, and to his great American Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial that saved me from an Insane Asylum and premature grave. All persons suffering with Dyspepsia are at liberty to call on me or write, as I am willing to do all the good I can for suffering humanity. ELIZABETH BRANSON.

Brandywine, Del., formerly of Old Chester, Delaware county, Pa.

Dr. Wishart's Office, No. 10 North Second street, Philadelphia.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

Dr. Wishart:—I have been a constant sufferer with Dyspepsia for the last eighteen years, during which time I cannot say that I ever enjoyed a perfectly well day. There were times when the symptoms were more aggravated than at others, and then it seemed it would be a great relief to die. I had at all times an unpleasant feeling in my head, but latterly my sufferings so much increased that I became almost unfit for business of any kind; my mind was continually filled with gloomy thoughts and forebodings, and if I attempted to change their current by reading, at once a sensation of icy coldness in connection with a dead weight, as it were, rested upon my brain; also, a feeling of sickness would occur at the stomach, and great pain to my eyes, accompanied with which was the continual fear of losing my reason. I also experienced great lassitude, debility and nervousness, which made it difficult to walk by day or sleep at night. I became averse to society, and disposed only to seclusion, and having tried the skill of a number of eminent physicians of various schools finally came to the conclusion that, for this disease at my present age (45 years) there was no cure in existence. But, through the interference of Divine Providence, to whom I devoutly offer my thanks, I at last found a sovereign remedy in your Dyspepsia Pills and Tar Cordial, which seem to have effectually removed almost the last trace of my long list of ailments and bad feelings, and in their place health, pleasure and contentment are my everyday companions. JAMES M. SAUNDERS,
No. 453 North Second St., Philadelphia,
Formerly of Woodbury, N. J.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

HEAR WHAT MR. JOHN H. BABCOCK SAYS,

No. 1028 Olive Street,
Philadelphia, Jan. 22d, 1863.

Dr. Wishart—Sir:—It is with much pleasure that I am now able to inform you that, by the use of your great American Dyspepsia Pills, I have been entirely cured of that most distressing complaint, Dyspepsia. I had been grievously afflicted for the last twenty-eight years, and for ten years of that time have not been free from its pain one week at a time. I have had it in its worst form and have dragged on a most miserable existence—in pain day and night. Every kind of food that I ate filled me with wind and pain, it mattered not how light, or how small the quantity. A continued belching was sure to follow. I had no appetite for any kinds of meats whatever, and my distress was so great for several months before I heard of your Pills, that I frequently wished for death. I had taken everything that I had heard of for Dyspepsia, without receiving any benefit; but on your Pills being recommended to me by one who had been cured by them, I concluded to give them a trial, although I had no faith in them. To my astonishment, I found myself getting better before I had taken one-fourth of a box, and, after taking half a box, *I am a well man, and can eat anything I wish,* and enjoy a hearty meal three times a day, without inconvenience from anything I eat or drink. If you think proper, you are at liberty to make this public and refer to me. I will cheerfully give all desirable information to any one who may call on me.

Yours, respectfully, JOHN H. BABCOCK.

For sale at Dr. Wishart's Medical Depot, No 10 North Second street, Philadelphia, Pa.—Price One Dollar per box. Sent by mail, free of charge, on receipt of price.

The above are a few among the thousands which this great remedy has saved from an untimely grave.

We have thousands of letters from physicians and druggists who have prescribed and sold these Medicines, saying that they have never used or sold a medicine which gave such universal satisfaction.

Prepared only by the Proprietor.

DR. L. Q. C. WISHART,
No. 10 North Second Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere
July 23. mar21,'64. 1y



THE peculiar taint or infection which we call SCROFULA lurks in the constitutions of multitudes of men. It either produces or is produced by an enfeebled, vitiated state of the blood, wherein that fluid becomes incompetent to sustain the vital forces in their vigorous action, and leaves the system to fall into disorder and decay. The scrofulous contamination is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered digestion from unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children." The diseases it originates take various names, according to the organs it attacks. In the lungs, Scrofula produces tubercles, and finally Consumption; in the glands, swellings which suppurate and become ulcerous sores; in the stomach and bowels, derangements which produce indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver complaints; on the skin, eruptive and cutaneous affections. These, all having the same origin, require the same remedy, viz., purification and invigoration of the blood. Purify the blood, and these dangerous distempers leave you. With feeble, foul, or corrupted blood, you cannot have health; with that "life of the flesh" healthy, you cannot have scrofulous disease.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is compounded from the most effectual antidotes that medical science has discovered for this afflicting distemper, and for the cure of the disorders it entails. That it is far superior to any other remedy yet devised, is known by all who have given it a trial. That it does combine virtues truly extraordinary in their effect upon this class of complaints, is indisputably proven by the great multitude of publicly known and remarkable cures it has made of the following diseases: King's Evil, or Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches and Sores, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Coughs from tuberculous deposits in the lungs, White Swellings, Debility, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Syphilis and Syphilitic Infections, Mercurial Diseases, Female Weaknesses, and, indeed, the whole series of complaints that arise from impurity of the blood. Minute reports of individual cases may be found in AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC, which is furnished to the druggists for gratuitous distribution, wherein may be learned the directions for its use, and some of the remarkable cures which it has made when all other remedies had failed to afford relief. Those cases are purposely taken from all sections of the country, in order that every reader may have access to some one who can speak to him of its benefits from personal experience. Scrofula depresses the vital energies, and thus leaves its victims far more subject to disease and its fatal results than are healthy constitutions. Hence it tends to shorten, and does greatly shorten, the average duration of human life. The vast importance of these considerations has led us to spend years in perfecting a remedy which is adequate to its cure. This we now offer to the public under the name of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, although it is composed of ingredients, some of which exceed the best of *Sarsaparilla* in alterative power. By its aid you may protect yourself from the suffering and danger of these disorders. Purge out the foul corruptions that rot and fester in the blood, purge out the causes of disease, and vigorous health will follow. By its peculiar virtues this remedy stimulates the vital functions, and thus expels the distempers which lurk within the system or burst out on any part of it.

We know the public have been deceived by many compounds of *Sarsaparilla*, that promised much and did nothing; but they will neither be deceived nor disappointed in this. Its virtues have been proven by abundant trial, and there remains no question of its surpassing excellence for the cure of the afflicting diseases it is intended to reach. Although under the same name, it is a very different medicine from any other which has been before the people, and is far more effectual than any other which has ever been available to them.

AYER'S

CHERRY PECTORAL,

The World's Great Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

This has been so long used and so universally known, that we need do no more than assure the public that its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do all it has ever done.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all druggists every where.

For sale by A. D. Buehler, Gettysburg, and dealers generally.
Aug. 8, 1864. eowly

Good Things from the City!

WE are receiving twice a week from the city a variety of articles suited to the wants of this community, viz: Fresh and Salt FISH, Hams, Shoulders and Sides, Hominy, Beans, Salt, Apples, Potatoes, Oranges, Lemons, Confections, Tobacco, Segars, with many other articles in this line—all received in the best order, and sold at the lowest profits. Give us a call, in Baltimore street, nearly opposite Fahnestocks' store.
WANTED.—Butter, Eggs, Lard, and all other country produce—for which the highest cash price will be paid.
SWEET POTATOES—best quality, at lowest living profits—always on hand. Also, OYSTERS, fine and fresh—in the shell or shucked. Restaurants and families supplied.
STRICKHOUSER & WISOTZKEY.
Gettysburg, May 18, 1863.

Removals.

THE undersigned, being the authorized person to make removals into Ever Green Cemetery, hopes that such as contemplate the removal of the remains of deceased relatives or friends will avail themselves of this season of the year to have it done. Removals made with promptness—terms low, and no effort spared to please.
PETER THORN,
March 12, '60. Keeper of the Cemetery.

New Goods.

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS
Are constantly receiving choice and desirable goods, from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are prepared to offer
GREAT INDUCEMENTS
to those about purchasing. Having selected with great care, from the three leading markets, the public will look to their own interests by examining our stock before buying elsewhere. Call at FAHNESTOCKS'
May 9, 1864. Red Front.

Sheads & Buehler,

DEALERS IN
COAL AND LUMBER,
S T O V E S,
TIN-WARE, HOLLOW-WARE, &C.
—ALSO—
SHUTTERS, BLINDS, SASH, ETC.
Corner of Carlisle and Railroad Streets, opposite Railroad Depot, GETTYSBURG, PA.
May 9, 1864.

$10 a Day!

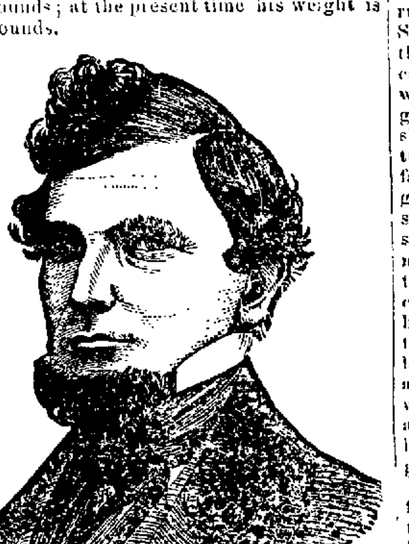
AGENTS WANTED.—To sell the "25 CENT LEGAL TENDER STATIONERY PACKAGE." Each Package contains 35 Songs, 2 pages of Music, 18 sheets of Paper, 18 Envelopes, 1 Ruler, 1 Pen, 1 Pen Holder, 1 Lead Pencil, 1 Design for Undersleeves, 1 for Child's Apron, 1 for Embroidered Collar, 1 for Christening Robe, 2 for marking Letters, 13 Secrets never before published, worth many Dollars; and other information. Also, one beautiful article of JEWELRY. Liberal inducements to Agents. Send Stamp for Circular.
SAMUEL BOTT,
43 South Third St., Philadelphia, Pa.
June 13, 1864. 1y

An Interesting History

OF DR. SCHENCK'S OWN CASE,
WHILE LABORING UNDER CONSUMPTION,
And how his Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills act on the System in Curing that Disease, and the
GREAT SUCCESS ATTENDING IT!!!



The above is a correct likeness of Dr. Schenck, taken many years ago, after he had recovered from Consumption; by a course of his "SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP." The likeness, although it does not represent him anything like as bad as he was at the worst, yet it is in strong contrast with the hale and vigorous looks of the Portrait below, which is the true likeness of him at the present time. The contrast between these two portraits is so great that many would not believe them to be the same person. Yet there are hundreds of persons, in and around Philadelphia, who will recognise both portraits to be true representations. When the first was taken he weighed 107 pounds; at the present time his weight is 220 pounds.



NEW YORK, Wednesday, March 30, '64.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Thirty years ago I was in the last stages of Pulmonary Consumption, and given up to die. I resided in Philadelphia and Dr. Joseph Parrish, then of this city, ordered me to Moorestown, N. J., a distance of nine miles, which took me two days to get there. On my arrival I was put to bed and there laid for many weeks. This was my native place, where all my family lived and had died of Consumption. Dr. Thornton who attended my father in his last illness was called, and gave me one week to fix up my affairs. He had seen all my family go that way, and thought I was to go, too. Then I heard of the remedies I now offer to the public, which cured me. It seemed to me that I could feel them penetrating my whole system.

They soon ripened the matter on my lungs, and I would spit off more than a pint of offensive yellow matter every morning. As soon as that began to subside, my cough, fever, pain, night sweats—all began to leave me, and my appetite became so great that it was with difficulty I could keep from eating too much. I soon gained my strength and I have been growing in flesh ever since. For many years I have enjoyed uninterrupted good health, keeping the liver and stomach healthy with the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, as I am of a bilious temperament. My weight is two hundred and twenty pounds. On my recovery people would send for me, far and near, to see if their cases were like mine. For this purpose I pay professional visits in the large cities. The consumptives wish to see the one that makes these medicines, and who was cured of consumption by them. To make new lungs, is impossible; but cavities in the lungs and chronic ulcerations of the bronchial tubes can be healed. Such cases are dying hourly under the ordinary treatment of physicians, and just such are cured by the proper use of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills.

I am now a healthy man, with a large cavity in the middle lobe of the right lung, the lower lobe very much hepatized and complete adhesion of the pleura. The left lung is sound, and the upper lobe of the right lung is in a tolerably healthy condition. The great reason why physicians do not cure consumption is they try to do too much: they give medicines to stop the cough, to stop chill, to stop night sweats, hectic fever, and, by so doing, they derange the whole digestive power, locking up the secretions and eventually the patient sinks and dies. After I make a careful examination of the patient with the Respirometer, and find lungs enough left to cure, I direct the patient how to use the three remedies. Remove the cause and they will all stop of their own accord. No one can be cured of consumption, liver complaint, dyspepsia, catarrh, canker, ulcerated throat, unless the liver and stomach are made healthy. In New England this canker, chronic catarrh, ulcerated throat, elongation of uvula, is more prevalent than in any other section of the country. This is frequently caused by a foul stomach.—You may burn it out with caustic time and again, and all they will get is temporary relief. Correct the stomach and liver, and they will heal up themselves.

Good nutrition is the remedy. If you have any disease in any part of the body, it will remain there and decay more and more until you can get the stomach in the condition to digest food and make new blood to take the place of diseased matter. This is the only way to heal cavities in the lungs and ulcerated bronchial tubes. Correct the stomach and liver, and nature will do the healing. Many persons have an idea that certain medicines are great purifiers of the blood. When blood is once diseased it cannot be purified; it is diseased the same as the diseased matter in the system; but get the apparatus in order, the liver and stomach, and give it plenty of nourishing food it will make new blood, which will take the place of that which is diseased.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is one of the best preparations of iron in use, it is a powerful tonic of itself, and when the Seaweed Tonic dissolves the mucus in the stomach, and it is carried off by the aid of the Mandrake Pills, the Pulmonic Syrup is made into blood. This is the only way to cure consumption. If I cannot get a good appetite, and food does not digest, I cannot cure the patient. Never mind the cough; remove the cause and it will stop of itself. This is the most trouble I have with my patients at my rooms. They say, "Doctor, I feel stronger; I can eat; my night sweats are better, and I feel better every way; but my cough is so bad yet;" and they are astonished to hear me say that does not matter; remove the cause and the cough will stop of itself. Schenck's Seaweed creates a good appetite in about nine days, when there is no lung disease, unless the liver is so congested that the Mandrake Pills cannot unlock the ducts of the gall bladder in that short space of time, in order to allow the stale bile to pass off. Keep the liver and stomach healthy and there is less danger of consumption or any other disease. It is hard to take cold when those organs are healthy. Those that are bilious, low spirited, dreary, feeling stupid, coated tongue, poor appetite, nervous, stomach full of wind, everything that is eaten lies heavy, loss of memory, try one bottle of SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC and one box of SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS. It is only a cost of one dollar and twenty-five cents, with full directions. This is sufficient, in many cases, to satisfy what the medicines are. Frequently one bottle makes a great change in the system. Any person that enjoys ordinary health, by using the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills occasionally, must get the digestive organs in such a healthy condition that they become fleshy. I can produce a number of my old consumptive patients now enjoying good health, weighing nearly 200 pounds. I will conclude by relating three cures I have made in New York, and which are all different, and wish any one who feels any interest in the matter to visit them. First is Mrs. Farlow, residing then at No. 107 Houston street. Her husband called upon me at my rooms, 32 Bond street, and wished me to call and see her. He said I could do no good; that he had had all the best medical attendance, and all said she was too far gone with Consumption to be cured; but she had heard of some great cures I had made, and he desired to gratify her wishes.—I called, and found her lying confined to her bed in the last stage of bronchial consumption, and without doubt must have died soon. I examined her lungs, found both bronchial tubes very much affected, but no cavities had formed, her cough was very severe, the spit-box was half full of thick pus. Pulse 140, legs swollen very much; and worse than all, she had chronic diarrhœa. Her bowels had been moved eleven times that day. I told her that she had lungs enough to be cured, but that this diarrhœa had been of long standing, and her stomach was in such an ulcerated condition that I was afraid nothing could be done. She insisted I should try and do what I could for her, observing that she could not last long in the condition she was in, and I could not make her any worse. I gave her first a dose of my Mandrake Pills, and the Tonic and Syrup freely. That was on Tuesday, and by the next Sunday the diarrhœa was carried off, her appetite had returned and she could sit up in bed and eat her dinner. She is now well, and gave me a long certificate, certified to by the Rev. Dr. Dowling.

Mrs Bartholomew, 83 West Forty-fifth street, came to my rooms with a tumor on her liver. She was low-spirited, skin sallow, tongue coated, bowels costive, no appetite, and fast sinking into the grave. The said tumor had been running over fourteen years. I gave her Syrup, Tonic and Pills, and told her to take them just as the directions were printed. She came back to my rooms, 32 Bond street, in two weeks, somewhat better; her tongue had begun to clean a little around the edges, her skin whiter and her eyes brighter, and the tumor discharging very offensive matter, much faster than it had ever done before. She kept gradually improving, and in about two months she came to my rooms very much frightened, saying that the tumor had nearly stopped running, and was healing up, and that every doctor had told her that if it ever healed it would cause her death. I told her that the disease had all left her system, and nature would heal the ulcer up. They are now healed, and have been for about a year, and she is as hearty and robust a woman as you will find in a day's walk. She is glad for any one to call on her, and takes great pains to visit any one that she hears has anything like her case, and tries to get them to come and see me.

The next case is Miss Scofield, from Stamford, Conn. Mrs. Bartholomew got her down to see me, and she has been ever since at her house. When she first came to my rooms, she was much emaciated with a distressing cough, spitting large quantities of blood. I examined her lungs with the respirometer, and in all my practice never found one with one lung so far gone and the other lung so sound. I could not give much encouragement. I thought she would die; but to my astonishment the Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills all seemed to go right to work, the lung is all healed over, leaving a cavity as large as a goose egg; good appetite, fine spirits, and has gained some thirty-five pounds in weight. She has some cough yet, which I do not think will leave her before June. I should think it would be of great interest to some unprejudiced physician to visit these cases, particularly Miss Scofield, or any of them who have been cured by my medicines. They are numerous in New York; but the above three all differ from each other; and if my medicines are doing what I represent they are, they should have the credit and the afflicted know where and how they may be cured. J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

Dr. J. H. Schenck can be found at his principal office, No. 39 North 6th Street, Philadelphia, every Saturday, from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M., to give advice, free of charge; but for a thorough examination he charges three dollars. Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic each $1.25 per bottle or $7.50 the half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents per box, and are for sale by all Druggists and Dealers.
June 6, 1864. 2m

Dissolution

OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-partnership existing between the subscribers, has been dissolved this day by mutual consent.—We return thanks to our friends and the public for the liberal support extended to us. Our books will be left at the store; and we earnestly request those indebted to us to call and make immediate payment, as we are desirous to settle our business without delay.
ALEXANDER COBEAN,
Jan. 30, 1864. JOHN CULP.

A Card.

THE subscriber having disposed of his interest in the Store of Cobean & Culp to John S. Crawford, Esq., respectfully asks the continuance of his friends and customers to patronize his successor—where Bargains may be had. JOHN CULP.
Feb. 8, 1864.

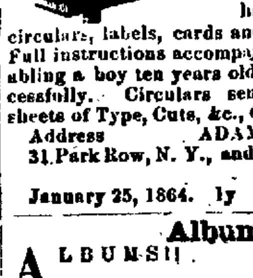
Another Change

IN THE HAT AND SHOE BUSINESS.—A. Cobean having associated with him in business John S. Crawford, who purchased the interest of John Culp, respectfully announces to the citizens of Gettysburg and the public generally, that the business will be continued at the Old Stand on Chambersburg street, by A. COBEAN & CO., who will constantly keep on hand a large stock of Goods, in the line of
SHOES, HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS,
CARPET BAGS, UMBRELLAS, &C,
and they will also continue the Manufacture of Shoes.
From their long experience in all the above branches, they flatter themselves that they can please the public, and will sell cheap for cash.
A. COBEAN,
J. S. CRAWFORD.
Doing business under the name and firm of A. Cobean & Co. [Feb. 8, 1864.

Established 1850.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
LAWRENCE D. DIETZ & CO.,
respectfully beg leave to notify their friends, customers and the public generally, that they have removed from No. 151 Franklin street, to the commodious four-story Warehouse,
NO. 308 BALTIMORE STREET,
between Howard and Liberty, where they will for the future conduct the Wholesale Business, solely in
Hosiery, Trimmings,
Furnishing Goods,
Perfumery, Notions,
Stationery, Cutlery,
Toys, &c., &c.
to which they invite the attention of city and country purchasers, feeling confident of their ability to offer inducements in prices and quality of Goods.
Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. Address
LAWRENCE D. DIETZ & CO.,
308 Baltimore street, Baltimore.
March 14, 1864.

Portable Printing Offices.



FOR the use of Merchants, Druggists, and all business and professional men who wish to do their own printing, neatly and cheaply. Adapted to the printing of handbills, billheads, circulars, labels, cards and small newspapers. Full instructions accompanying each office enabling a boy ten years old to work them successfully. Circulars sent free. Specimen sheets of Type, Cuts, &c., 6 cents.
Address ADAMS' PRESS CO.,
31 Park Row, N. Y., and 35 Lincoln street, Boston, Mass.
January 25, 1864. 1y

Albums!

ALBUMS!!! ALBUMS!!!
Just received a large and beautiful assortment of Photographic Albums, which we offer below city prices. TYSON BROTHERS.
Dec. 14, 1863.

CIDER-PRESSES and APPLE-PEALERS for sale by SHEADS & BUEHLER.

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